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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE BULLETIN NO. 3

# The Agriculture of Uruguay

By

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Agricultural Economist



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OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

## **The Agriculture of Uruguay<sup>1</sup>**

By CONSTANCE H. FARNWORTH, *Agricultural Economist, Office of  
Foreign Agricultural Relations*

Uruguay is one of the world's important producers and exporters of wool and as such is a valuable source of supply for the United States, where the defense effort has created increased demands for wool. As a supplier of other essential items such as hides and skins and flaxseed, Uruguay is also significant.

A large volume of trade is necessary to maintain a high standard of living in Uruguay, since approximately half the value of its total agricultural production is exported. Exports are largely of wool, followed by meat and meat byproducts, which, together with other animal products, furnish 75 to 90 percent of the total value of the country's exports.

Uruguay is small in area, being roughly the size of North Dakota, and it has nearly 2.5 million people, who rule themselves through a genuinely democratic government. Uruguayans have a high degree of literacy. Purchasing power is reasonably substantial. Virtually the entire population can be considered a potential market for a wide variety of goods, unlike the populations of countries where only a small fraction can be considered a market for other than the basic necessities of subsistence. The principal import items in the past decade have usually included unprocessed agricultural products, semimanufactured goods, textiles and other dry goods, fuels and lubricants, building and construction materials, foodstuffs, machinery, and motor vehicles.

The economy of Uruguay is basically pastoral and agricultural, although some advance has been made within the last 20 years in its manufacturing industries, which rank second to agriculture. Only small quantities of metallic minerals are produced, and no petroleum or coal. In general, crop production usually meets the minimum needs of domestic consumption and furnishes a small surplus for export, but livestock raising is the main industry of the country and the one industry in which Uruguay is able to compete satisfactorily with any country in the world. The welfare of Uruguay, therefore, in the future as in the past, lies in a more intensive, progressive development of its livestock industry, particularly in improved control of livestock diseases and increased plantings of grasses and legumes for grazing.

<sup>1</sup> Submitted for publication August 1951.

## BACKGROUND FACTORS

### Area and Topography

The Republic of Uruguay has an area of only 72,153 square miles, which makes it the smallest independent country in South America. It is located just north of the great estuary of the Río de la Plata. On the west is the Uruguay River, beyond which is the Argentine Province of Entre Ríos, and on the east the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Merim. The only strictly land boundary is on the north and northeast, separating Uruguay from the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul (fig. 1).

Uruguay is not divided into definite natural regions but topographically is a transition from the flat pampas of Argentina to the hilly uplands and plateaus of Brazil. It is primarily a grass country with few trees. The southern two-thirds of the country is mostly a rolling plain with rounded hills and with valleys of small rivers and streams. The northern third is more rugged, but even here the hills and tablelands do not exceed 2,000 feet in elevation, and their surfaces are covered with grass, so that practically the entire area of the country can be cultivated or used as permanent pasture.

The most important river, with its course almost entirely within Uruguay, is the Rio Negro, which flows southwest from the northern highlands and joins the Uruguay River about 50 miles above the junction of the Uruguay with the Río de la Plata.

From the northern highlands, a range of low mountains known as the Cuchilla Grande, or Big Knife, extends south nearly to the seacoast, dividing the country into two main watersheds, of which the western is much the larger and more important. The drainage of the western plain is mainly to the Uruguay River rather than direct to the Río de la Plata.

East of the Cuchilla Grande, the most important drainage area is that of the Río Cebollatí, which flows northeasterly into Lake Merim, a large coastal lagoon, the eastern shore of which is the most southerly extension of Brazil (fig. 2).

### Climate

Uruguay is the only Latin American country lying entirely within the Temperate Zone. The climate, of course, is generally temperate, although it approaches the subtropical in the northwest. The country is subject to abrupt changes of temperature and strong winds, especially from the southwest, sometimes reaching velocities of 80 miles an hour.<sup>2</sup> Montevideo is a very windy city but these winds help keep the atmosphere fresh in spite of the humid climate.

In the north of Uruguay the summer sun is very hot, but the nights are always cool, and the change from the heat of the day to the cool night temperature is very rapid. The winter months, June, July, and

<sup>2</sup> Sanderhoff, L. O., Embassy Report No. 39, Montevideo, Feb. 8, 1949.





FIGURE 1.—Location of Uruguay.

August, are never continuously cold, snow is practically unknown, and frosts are infrequent. Average temperature of the coldest period, from mid-July to mid-August, is approximately  $50^{\circ}$  F. and that of the warmest summer month, January, is  $72^{\circ}$ , with temperatures seldom rising above  $100^{\circ}$  F. (fig. 3).<sup>3</sup> There are on the average about 120 days of sunshine throughout the year, with many cloudy days and relatively high humidity in most parts of the country.

Even though its temperate, almost subtropical, climate helps in the growth of a great variety of plants, Uruguay has not become a large producer of agricultural crops. Because of its mild climate the country

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*





# MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, 1901-24

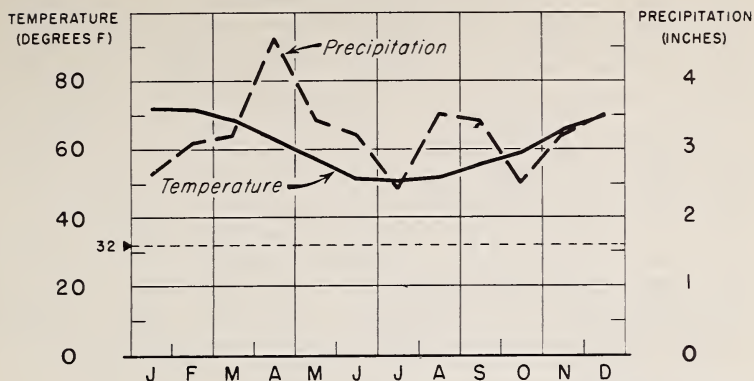


FIGURE 3.—Weather chart of Montevideo.

Uruguay are, however, very favorable to the growth of the livestock industry. The grasslands supply abundant green grass practically the whole year and the extremely well-distributed natural waterways generally furnish a good water supply.

There is no regular rainy or dry season in Uruguay, but summer droughts occur almost annually to a lesser or greater extent. Prolonged dry spells when the cattle die from lack of water and feed occur about every 8 to 10 years. The drought of 1943 was especially severe (table 1).<sup>4</sup> This uneven distribution of rainfall makes it difficult to raise crops but does not often interfere with a good grass growth unless the drought is prolonged. The average annual rainfall is 39.4 inches. The average rainfall in Montevideo over a 20-year period was 37.99 inches.<sup>5</sup> West of Montevideo, there is slightly less rainfall with a little more in the northern highlands.

## Geology and Soils

Uruguay is unlike most other South American countries in that a large percentage of its land is arable and little or none is wasteland. But like these other countries, Uruguay's soil potential is of extreme importance because agricultural and livestock raising industries are the basis of the economy.

The southern plain area of Uruguay is an eastward extension of the pampas of Argentina. The topsoils are of varying depth and appear to have been deposited by winds blowing from the Argentine uplands. In the northwestern part of the country the soils are a result of the weathering of the underlying parent material, basalt. The best soils for crop production, however, are the clay loams found at several locations in western Uruguay. Here the soil is of the highest fertility and of good texture, and the topography is only slightly undulating. This

<sup>4</sup>All tables in this publication are presented in the appendix.

<sup>5</sup>Reed, Wesley W., *The Climates of the World*, Yearbook of Agriculture 1941 (Climate and Man), p. 675.

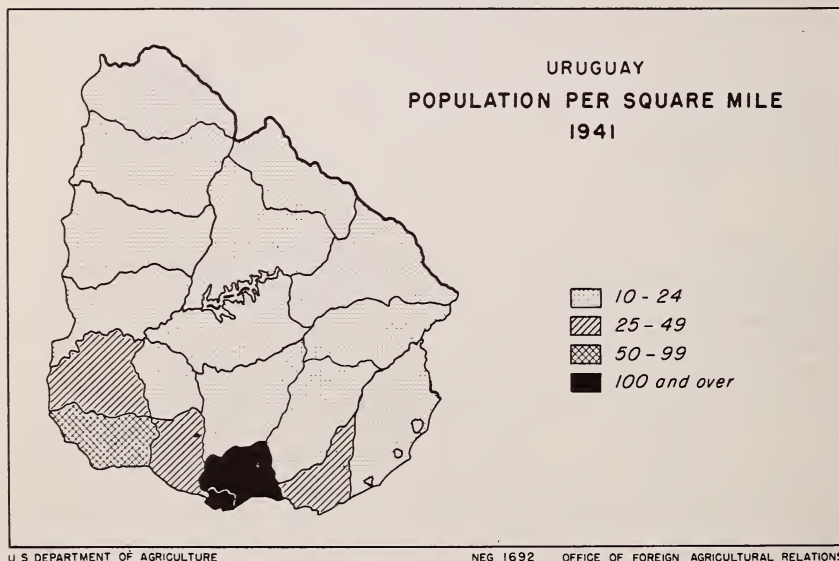
has become the chief food-producing area of the country.

The northern highland area and the Cuchilla Grande constitute a continuation of the Paraná plateau of Brazil. This area is geologically so old that soil covers practically all of the hills. Soil formations are similar to those in the western part of the country, well adapted to cropping, but the region is handicapped by the lack of transportation facilities. Uruguay is one of the richest countries in the world in natural pastures, which stretch for miles north and east of Montevideo. On the eastern and southern coast, or along the Atlantic Ocean, the soil is sandy. The coast line is low with very few bays or natural harbors, the only one of any importance being at Montevideo.

The greater part of Uruguay's soil is rather poor, contrary to previous opinion that most of it is rich. In most areas the topsoil is shallow and a large proportion of the soil is subject to erosion. There is a scarcity of phospho-calcium and frequently of nitrogen. Only potassium is abundant. Cropping and grazing activities have been carried on for more than a hundred years on the same land and in many cases with practically no replacement of soil nutrients.

### Population and Growth

There has been no complete census of Uruguay since 1908. In 1941 a semiofficial survey placed the population at 2,185,626, but by 1949 the estimated population had grown to about 2,350,000. Uruguay is the most densely populated country of South America, with 32.6 persons to the square mile (fig. 4).



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FIGURE 4.—Population density.

An estimated one-half of the population lives in the rural areas and another one-third is concentrated in the city of Montevideo which, in

addition to being the capital of the Republic, is the manufacturing, shipping, financial, and trade center of the country. None of the other cities has a population exceeding 65,000. Some of the more important of these are Paysandú, a port on the Uruguay River with 65,000 people; Salto, capital of the Department of Salto with 55,000; and Mercedes, located on the Río Negro about 30 miles above its junction with the Río Uruguay and having 25,000 inhabitants.

The typical Uruguayan is a member of the white race, usually of Spanish descent. The Indian population was practically exterminated in the Colonial period and very little admixture of Indian or Negro blood is found in the country today.

### **Immigration and Immigration Control <sup>6</sup>**

The first immigration into Uruguay was of Spanish origin, but during the nineteenth century and until World War I, the Italian and French also entered in noticeable numbers. A small group of European refugees immigrated during and after World War II, but currently the number of settlers from Argentina and Brazil has been on the increase. Immigration reached its highest peak in the years 1905-14, dropped during the First World War and rose again in the 1920's. After 1930 there was a sharp decline in the net influx of immigrants and from 1940 to 1946, emigration was greater than immigration.

As a result of the law of December 2, 1865, the Uruguayan Immigration Office (now called the Dirección de la Policía de Inmigración) was established.

Recognizing that the "large-scale immigration of farming families is an element of material and moral prosperity for the Republic," the Uruguayan Congress passed a law to encourage the entrance of agriculturists and their dependents as early as 1853. The law also offered loans for the purchase of land and free entry of tools and housing construction materials for the immigrants. In 1885 this law was extended to include miners and in 1890 a "Bill for the Promotion of Immigration" was passed. This law remained in effect until an economic depression led to the passage of a law in 1937 designed to prevent the immigration of persons likely to become a social burden and to protect Uruguayan labor. Immigrants were not allowed to enter the country if their field of work was already overcrowded and they could find work only at the expense of a Uruguayan laborer. They also could be required to make a deposit of 600 pesos upon entering the country.

In 1947 a new law was passed requiring the following from immigrants: Good conduct certificate, health certificate, and political good conduct certificate.

### **Education**

Uruguay ranks as one of the top three South American countries in its high rate of literacy. Estimates place the percentage of illiterates now at only 20 to 25 percent of the total population, about the same as in Argentina, but considerably less than in some other Latin American countries. Uruguayans realize the values of education as is shown by the various articles of the National Constitution designed to promote universal and free education. According to the constitution, elementary education is compulsory and instruction provided free. All private

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<sup>6</sup> Stora, DeWitt L., Embassy Report No. 263, Montevideo, Oct. 18, 1948.



schools that permit a certain number of pupils to enter tuition-free are exempt from national and municipal taxes.

The pattern of education followed in Uruguay generally is 6 years of elementary school followed by 6 years of secondary school divided into a 4-year general course and a 2-year upper course. There were 220,833 students enrolled in 1,768 primary schools in 1941 and about 27,000 enrolled in 98 intermediate schools, with 2,670 in the University of the Republic. The 6 normal schools give a 4-year general course followed by 3 years of professional study preparing students for teaching. A special course is given for rural-school teachers. There are 19 technical schools for industrial education and for conducting roving courses on farm economics in outlying districts. In addition, a Committee on Cultural Assistance uses radios and motion pictures to reach some of the rural and illiterate population.

The University of the Republic at Montevideo is Uruguay's most outstanding school. Throughout Latin America, it is recognized as one of the best schools of the continent. It provides free instruction to nationals and foreigners alike in all of its 10 schools or faculties, which include Law and Social Sciences, Medicine, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Economics and Administration, Engineering, Dentistry, Architecture, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, and Humanities and Science. The School of Veterinary Science serves as a model for others in Latin America. In 1946 there were 8,217 students enrolled in the University, with 139 in the School of Agriculture.<sup>7</sup>

The Instituto Nacional de Colonización (National Colonization Institute, an agency of the state created by the New Land Reform Law in 1948) is taking special interest in the education of the farmers being settled on small land holdings. Its plan includes organizing courses to be given by the Universidad de Trabajo (University of Labor) and other private and public organizations for the education of the settlers and providing for the building of schools for maintaining public health and to look after the education of women to promote good home-making. Scholarships are to be distributed to the best students, and agricultural engineers, veterinarians, overseers, and agricultural students with good grades can, upon finishing their courses, acquire two lots of land for direct development. Technical direction is to be provided by an experienced person.

The national experimental farms have recently been allotted 120,000 pesos;<sup>8</sup> part is to be used for agricultural studies and instruction.

## Government and Political History

The Government of Uruguay is a democracy, and the agrarian reforms within the country are moving ahead slowly through orderly legislation. The first president of Uruguay was chosen in 1830 by an elected Congress. This also was the year that Uruguay adopted its first constitution. Military leaders, however, dominated the Republic's affairs. Internal strife between the two opposing parties—the Colorados, representing the urban population, and the Blancos, representing mostly the landholding class—as well as governmental weakness, made it difficult for the Uruguayans to settle their social and economic prob-

<sup>7</sup> Ebaugh, Cameron D., Higher Education in Uruguay, U. S. Office of Education, Nov. 15, 1948.

<sup>8</sup> For conversion factor to U. S. currency see table 1, appendix D.

lems. This strife lasted until 1872, when peace was established through a compact. At the same time, the value of land was increasing because of the heightened demand by Europeans for meat and other pastoral products, with the result that the landowners no longer wanted to sacrifice their livestock to feed soldiers but became more interested in better grazing practices. During the following 20 years, with the disorder gone, it was possible for Uruguay to make social and economic progress, thus paving the way for the development of the democratic government of today.

During the 1900's the government purchased a number of companies and public services formerly in the hands of private capital. It sought to encourage small savings, encouraged construction, provided rural credit, and helped small farmers. It established an old-age and retirement pension, minimum wages for rural laborers, an 8-hour day and a 6-day week, and compulsory workmen's compensation.

In 1917 a new constitution was drawn up, which gave the President control over foreign affairs, maintenance of order, and national defense, but gave other executive duties to a popularly elected National Council of Administration. The President, however, was elected by the direct vote of the people rather than by Congress. This constitution remained in force until 1933.

A year later, Uruguay's fourth constitution was drafted and the Administration Council was abolished. The president and vice-president were elected by secret ballot for a term of 4 years and could not succeed themselves. This constitution was in effect until March 1952, when through its revision a National Executive Council was chosen to take the place of a President. The Council is composed of 9 men elected for a term of 4 years. They are freely elected and directly responsible to the will of the people. There are 30 senators elected in the national election, but they do not, at least in theory, represent specific sections of the country. There are also currently 99 members in a Chamber of Deputies, who are elected from 19 Departments in proportion to the total number of registered voters in each. These two, Senate and Chamber of Deputies, compose the General Assembly, or legislative group, and they elect a 5-man Supreme Court and a 5-man Electoral Court.

Suffrage for Uruguayan citizens over 18 years of age is universal, secret, and obligatory. There are still the same two important parties in the country, the Colorados and the Blancos. The Colorados are in control of the government, but the Blanco Party still exerts considerable power in the municipal governments and General Assembly and among the landed proprietors. Even though the government favors state ownership of many industries, it appears that much of the land will continue to be held by private capital.

The government follows a conservative course in the management of its affairs, especially financial ones. Control over the finances of the government is exercised by the Banco de la República (Bank of the Republic), which is a strong, conservatively managed institution. Its reputation is high at home and abroad, and the country has a reputation for financial stability.

### Transportation and Communication

No other country of South America is so well provided as Uruguay with transportation facilities. Railroads penetrate to all sections of the

cattle country and converge on Montevideo, as do the highways. All of the principal cities are now linked by all-weather roads. In addition there are a number of fairly well maintained connecting roads (fig. 2).

Uruguay has some of the best and most modern highways in South America. There are 3,050 miles of improved highways, and perhaps 30,000 miles of unimproved roads. The best highways are in the south. A modern reinforced-concrete highway connects Montevideo with Colonia, where it connects with a ferry to Buenos Aires. Similar ferry services at other highway terminal points along the Uruguay River connect the Argentine highway system with the Uruguayan. The Pan American highway, which is now open for its entire length in Uruguay, extends northeastward through Triente y Tres, Melo, and Aceguá on the Brazilian border.

The railway network has a total length of 1,874 miles, of which about 80 percent was owned and operated by British capital and 20 percent by the Uruguayan Government until December 31, 1948, when the Uruguayan Legislature approved a bill ratifying the purchase of the British-owned railways for approximately \$29,000,000. Although rail service is adequate, freight and passenger rates are high, and old-type equipment slows the service. There are four main trunk lines. One goes west from Montevideo to Mercedes on the Río Negro, with branches to Colonia and Puerto Sauce on the upper Río de la Plata. A second trunk line runs north to Rivera on the Brazilian border, connecting with lines west to Paysandú and thence north to Salto and to Artigas and Quarahim on the Brazilian border. A third line runs northeast from Montevideo to Trienta y Tres and then to Río Branco on the Brazilian border, with a branch to Melo, while a fourth line runs eastward to Rocha and to La Paloma on the Atlantic coast. These railroads connect at four points with Brazilian railways, thus permitting rail travel from Montevideo to São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Ocean-going ships navigate the River Plata along the entire southern boundary daily, and the Uruguay River is navigable for ships of 14 feet draft as far as Paysandú and for smaller vessels to Salto, a distance of 200 miles above the mouth of the river. The Río Negro is navigable for 235 miles from the hydroelectric dam at Rincon del Bonete to the Uruguay. Vessels of 40 tons are able to operate from 150 to 200 days out of the year on this route. On the east, Lake Merim is navigable only by shallow draft steamers, but it does furnish an inland route to the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul. Some interior streams are used for transport, such as the Santa Lucía, the Queguay, and the Cebollati, but none are of great commercial importance.

Air transport is well developed, with lines operating to Buenos Aires and to Brazilian cities, with feeder lines to the market towns of western and northern Uruguay. There are two local lines, one making daily Buenos Aires-Montevideo flights and the other daily flights to Salto and Paysandú from Montevideo. There are also several foreign-owned air lines, the services of which were increased during 1948.

### Manufacturing and Mining

Manufacturing is only a secondary part of Uruguay's pastoral and agricultural economy. Although not predominantly an industrial country, Uruguay has made rapid progress in its industrial development within the past 10 to 12 years. According to the 1936 census the total



value of industrial production was 264,813,000 pesos (\$211,506,000); in 1948 it was estimated at 310,000,000 pesos (\$134,781,000).<sup>9</sup>

Shortages of manufactured products for import brought about by World War II and increased markets for domestic goods both at home and abroad acted as a stimulus to the domestic industry. This upward trend, however, is limited by Uruguay's lack of commercially important deposits of coal, iron, or petroleum, so necessary for power in extensive industrial enterprises, as well as by the need for importing much of the raw materials to be manufactured, with the exception of those requiring the basic agricultural and pastoral products. Under these conditions the costs of production for Uruguay are increased to a point where, without government protection, the country cannot, in normal years, compete with countries that have lower production costs. To aid industrial development, it has been necessary for the government to have high import duties on manufactured products, a quota system to favor domestic industry, tariff reductions on raw materials imported, and favorable exchange rates for export commodities manufactured from domestic raw materials.

To counteract in part the shortage of power-generating raw materials, Uruguay has developed a hydroelectric project on the Río Negro, which was virtually completed in 1948 and is supplying two-thirds of the electricity consumed in Montevideo. Uruguay is contemplating further exploitation of its hydroelectric power resources through a 5-year plan for the enlargement of several thermoelectric generating plants in Montevideo and other cities.

Most of Uruguay's industries are concentrated in or near Montevideo, and many of them are under government direction. The government operates meat-packing and fish-processing plants, and manufactures alcohol, petroleum products, and industrial chemicals. It also manages an electric plant, the railway system, and the telephone system.

The estimated value of the products (excluding cost of raw materials) manufactured in 1948 were as follows:<sup>10</sup>

	<i>Million pesos</i>
Food products .....	68
Textiles .....	37
Beverages .....	45
Metal products .....	28
Stone, sand, cement, and clay products .....	17
Clothing .....	16
Leather goods .....	16
Vehicles .....	8
Tobacco .....	9
Chemicals and drugs .....	7
Rubber goods .....	2

The two industries that have encountered the greatest difficulty following their wartime expansion are those producing textiles and leather goods. The former suppliers of Uruguay's new markets are returning to normal production with their lower prices, and Uruguayan textile and leather exports have consequently declined. Lost markets

<sup>9</sup> From the Uruguayan's point of view the value of industrial production has expanded, since it has increased by several thousand pesos, even though the dollar value is less. This reduction in dollar value is due to a change in the exchange rate between the peso and the United States dollar.

<sup>10</sup> Sanderhoff, L. O., Embassy Report No. 39, p. 8, Montevideo, Feb. 9, 1949. For conversion factors to United States currency, see table 107.

for textiles are chiefly in South America, where Uruguayan products are considered of good quality but expensive; and in addition, there are difficulties arising from differential exchange treatment. The government feels the need of regaining these markets, since it follows that a decline in the output of the nation's industries will have adverse effects upon the economy of the country.<sup>10</sup>

Uruguay's mines and quarries produce construction materials such as sand, stone, gravel, and marble and also semiprecious stones and a few metals. Some of the nonmetallic minerals are exported, mostly to neighboring countries, and semiprecious stones such as agates, opals, and onyx generally go to the United States. Exports of the stones in 1948 totaled about 77 short tons. Mining of metals is of little importance, although a small amount of gold is found in the Department of Rivera, possibly 600 or 700 grams a year.

### Forestry and Fishing

Production of forest products and the fishing industry have never been important factors in the economy of Uruguay. Little but firewood and fencing material and possibly an insignificant part of the total lumber and timber consumed in a year is taken from Uruguay's forests, which cover less than 3 percent of the total land area. Imports of wood have always run high, since some wood is consumed domestically as fuel, and the wood-products industry is almost completely dependent upon imports for its supply of raw material. For a long time, the scarcity of trees and further gradual depletion of the wooded areas have been a problem to governmental authorities. The Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura (Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture) has now, however, drawn up a long-range plan for the planting of 5,000,000 trees throughout the country.

The fishing industry in Uruguay is still technologically in the elementary stages, although it probably has extensive commercial possibilities. Until about 6 years ago, the fishing industry was carried on by individuals using primitive methods and selling the product fresh to the public. Now, however, there are a few modern fish businesses that are flourishing.

The government has become interested in the industry and is doing all it can to encourage fish consumption, with plans for a campaign to persuade the people to eat more fish and less meat and to utilize the byproducts of the fish. The per capita consumption of fish is low, but, if the public would consume more, the country could derive considerable benefits from a possible increase in exports of meat. The greatest commercial possibilities are in the extraction of vitamin oils from shark and other fish livers. Small amounts have been extracted successfully, but present production is still extremely limited.

The important fishing areas are the River Plate and the Atlantic Ocean. Less important areas for fresh water fishing are at Salto, Paysandú, Santiago, Vaquez, Carmelo, and Nueva Palmira. Seven lakes located in southeast Uruguay are also suitable for fishing as is the lake being formed by the Río Negro dam. The catch now averages about 3,000 tons a year but is of poor quality.

Imports of preserved fish are principally of dry whole cod and sardines in olive oil. Most of the fish imports from the United States are canned sardines and pilchards, salmon, squid, and shrimp. Imports of canned fish from the United States in 1947 were valued at \$81,000 and dropped to \$11,000 in 1949.



## AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES

Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country. There is little mineral wealth, and crop production is still definitely of secondary importance. The only large-scale manufacturing is the processing of livestock products, and exports are mainly of wool and meat. Uruguay is in a better economic and social position than most other Latin American countries, however, due to its permanent grassland economy. In 1948 the production of meat and wool provided more than 35 percent of the total value of production (including industrial as well as agricultural products), or about 260,000,000 pesos (\$113,000,000), and about 60 percent of the total exports by value.

For this type of economy, the climate and terrain of Uruguay are ideally adapted. Cattle and sheep can graze the year round, temperature and rainfall are favorable, and there are few forests to be cleared or swamps to be drained. The earliest Spanish settlers brought with them their cattle and sheep and established a pattern of pastoral economy that still prevails over the greater part of the country.

The predominance of the pastoral economy is so great that even with its opportunities for crop production, Uruguay is not self-sufficient in foods. There are often acute shortages in many staple foodstuffs and, in recent years, imports of agricultural products have averaged about \$14,000,000. The country generally is self-sufficient, however, in meat and dairy products, cereals, and fats and oils. The leading food import is usually sugar, since domestic production amounts to only about 3 percent of domestic requirements. Other imports of importance include mate, coffee, and bananas. While there has been a significant increase in crop production since the beginning of the Second World War, there is no indication that field crop production will displace livestock as the dominant industry of the country. The pastoral economy is firmly entrenched and profitable, and it is very doubtful if Uruguay could ever compete as well in the world market in grains and flaxseed as in meats and wool.

At various times the government has attempted to increase the area in crops in order to make the country more self-sufficient in food and in an effort to move away from too great dependence on a livestock economy. The first and most comprehensive effort in this direction was the Decree Law of May 1933, which made it compulsory for landowners to cultivate a part of their land. To this end the country was divided into four zones. In the first, comprising the Departments of Montevideo and Canelones, estate owners were required to cultivate 30 percent of the land. In the second, the southwestern area including the Departments of Colonia, Soriano, and San José, the decree required the cultivation of 8 percent of the land in estates. In the third, the Departments of the west and northwest, the owners of estates of more than 12,000 acres were required to cultivate 5 percent. In the last zone, that of the east and northeast, the obligation to cultivate applied to 3 percent of estates of more than 12,000 acres. Rather liberal excep-

tions were allowed to these rules to avoid hardship, but in addition landowners in the first and second zones were required within 5 years to plant at least three trees per hectare (2.471 acres), and in the third and fourth zones, at least two per hectare.

The land reform law of 1948 also has as its aim the increasing and improving of agricultural production through more intensive use of the land. (See agricultural policy section of this report.)

### Land Use

A high percentage of the total land area of Uruguay is in productive use. Out of a total area of 46,178,000 acres, 39,684,000 acres, or 86 percent, are considered productive, leaving only 14 percent for water area, urban land, and waste land. Of this productive land, it is estimated that in 1949 about 34,511,000 acres of natural pastures were used for livestock grazing and some 4,141,000 were in cultivated crops.

Cultivated crops .....	1,000 acres 4,140
Forests .....	1,033
Natural pastures .....	34,511
Water area, urban land, and wasteland .....	6,494
	<hr/> 46,178

The area cultivated for the production of food and feed crops is shown in tablè 2.

On the pasture area, there are nearly 8,000,000 cattle and 26,000,000 sheep. It would appear that the pasture land is already fully utilized and that further expansion of cultivated crops would be at the expense of livestock production. Recent observations have led to the opinion, however, that most of the more productive land in Uruguay is already cultivated. Any further extension in cultivated area, then, would be accompanied by higher production costs as marginal land was brought under cultivation. Probably the best way to increase production on both cultivated area and grazing lands would not be through a redistribution of the land between the two industries but by the use of more modern techniques of exploitation in both industries.

There was an increase in the cultivated area during the period 1940-49 of about 280,000 acres, with the 1949 cultivated area comprising in the neighborhood of 9 percent of the total land area of the country. This is not a very great increase but the change in production pattern for individual crops is noticeable. For example, there was a decline in corn and flaxseed and an upswing in the acreage planted to wheat, rice, barley, sunflowers, and peanuts. Grains and oilseeds, however, accounted for about 70 percent of the cultivated area in 1940 and 1949.

### Size of Holdings

In the early years of Uruguay's history, land holdings were large, one estancia (ranch) often having as many as 100,000 hectares (247,100 acres). Land was cheap and many of these large tracts were given to soldiers and officers in payment for their services during the war for independence from Spain in the early 1800's. Grants of 5,000 acres were also made to other private persons and to religious orders. Later these tracts were consolidated into large estancias ranging from 50,000 to 375,000 acres. The rivers or creeks and the cuchillas, or smooth knife-blade-topped ridges, formed the boundaries of these vast hold-

ings. Cattle and sheep raising was carried on almost exclusively, and wool and hides and skins were the chief commercial products. In order to be profitable, therefore, the estancias had to be large.

The owner usually built his home on a hill near the center of the ranch so that he could watch his livestock but he also had a number of herders who stayed with the cattle and sheep day and night to see that they did not stray. A few stone fences were used but not until 1872 was barbed-wire fencing available. By 1900, most of the estancias had fences and numerous herders were forced out of work. Some of them went to the cities to live and others stayed on the wasteland at the edge of the estancias on what became known as *rancherios*. There are now an estimated 50,000 of these people living on this wasteland under miserable conditions, depending for their livelihood upon such seasonal jobs as sheep shearing.

Since about 1875, the larger ranches have become smaller with each generation through division by inheritance and sale, shifts from livestock ranching to cropping, and through land reforms instigated by the Colonization Institute. According to the 1937 census the distribution of landholdings in Uruguay by size was as follows:

Acres:	<i>Number of holdings</i>
Less than 250 .....	53,000
250- 1,200 .....	14,000
1,200- 2,500 .....	3,200
2,500- 5,000 .....	2,000
5,000- 7,500 .....	700
7,500-10,000 .....	492
More than 10,000 .....	411
Total .....	73,000

Today there are only about 300 estancias larger than 12,000 acres. Some of them contain more than 25,000 acres but the 300 occupy less than 20 percent of the useful land. Of the other 80 percent, about 30 percent is in ranches ranging from 5,000 to 12,000 acres and 50 percent, ranches of less than 5,000 acres. Based on productive capacity, an Uruguayan farm having less than 5,000 acres provides a poor living for the person working it unless the land is the very best. In the good land belt in the Department of Soriano, a 5,000- to 7,000-acre ranch is considered very large and is not common. Most of the larger estancias are on lands not considered suitable for intensive cultivation.

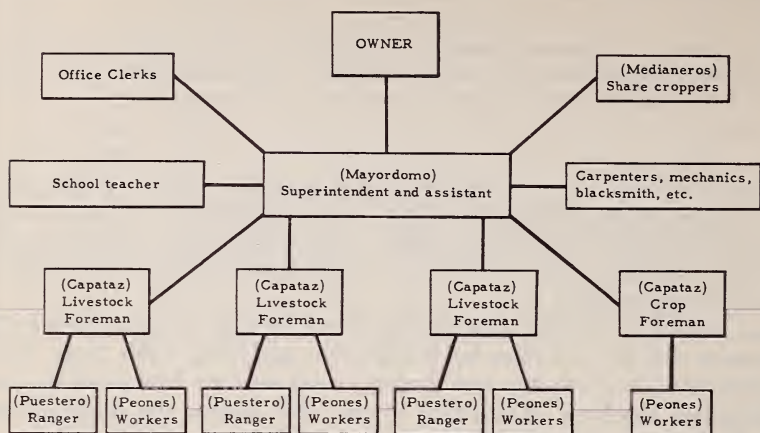
Mixed farming is practiced on most of the farm units in the better land belt, and more than 80 percent of these landholdings are smaller than 125 acres. The long-range trend, however, is toward fewer and larger farms in this area, although so far the trend is not too apparent (table 3). With larger land units farmers are in a better position to use machine power more effectively.

## Land Tenure

Uruguay has a freehold or private-ownership system of land tenure almost equal in degree to that found in the United States, with law and custom favoring the individual. In 1937, about 43 percent of the land in Uruguay was occupied by the owners, 42 percent by tenants, and



ORGANIZATION OF LARGE ESTANCIA (67,000 ACRES) LOCATED RIO NEGRO—DEPARTMENT, URUGUAY



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 1709 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

FIGURE 5.—Sample organization of large estate.

15 percent by owners who also rented some of the land cultivated. The Uruguayan concept of property provides the individual owner with the following rights: (1) The right to use the land as the owner sees fit; (2) the right to buy and sell land under whatever conditions are acceptable to the purchaser and seller unless the land area for sale exceeds 1,000 hectares (2,471 acres) in size and meets certain other requirements, in which case the state reserves first option under its colonization program; (3) the right to bequeath to whomsoever the owner chooses (this right has certain limitations as existing statutes make mandatory the bequeathing of land to heirs in the proportion of 50 percent to the widow and 50 percent to be divided equally among the children); the alternative of donating or willing land before the owner's death is legally permitted subject to payment of the inheritance tax; (4) the right to subdivide into smaller units or to concentrate into large estates; (5) the right to mortgage any portion of its value under any type of repayment plan that can be agreed upon, with the exception of money borrowed from state banking institutions that have special regulations; and (6) the right to lease for long or short terms, at low or high rates, to whomsoever may desire to rent (exception: rental values determined by special tribunals). The Uruguayan Government claims only four major rights regarding individual property ownership: The right to tax, the right of eminent domain, the right to police (zone ordinances, right of way, etc.), and the partial right to mineral deposits in the subsoil.<sup>11</sup>

The large amount of farm tenancy in Uruguay for the most part came about by the advancement of farm laborers up the agricultural ladder. Their further climb to ownership, however, is blocked in many

<sup>11</sup> Farminger, D. E., Agricultural Policy, Uruguay, Foreign Service Report No. 981, Montevideo, Apr. 24, 1951.

cases by unavailability of land at prices they can afford or their lack of desire or ability to assume the responsibilities of ownership. The established practice between owner and tenant is for the landlord to supply only the land at an agreed rental price with the tenant furnishing equipment, seed, and animals. Since 1947, some absentee landlords, who own land in the wheat belt, have initiated the practice of setting the rent per hectare (2.471 acres) according to the price fixed by the government per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) of wheat. Most of the tenant farming is practiced in the mixed cropping and ranching regions northwest of Montevideo.

Share croppers working the lands in Uruguay are given initial 4-year contracts by law, which may be renewed for an additional period. These short-term contracts often lead to the exploitation of the soil by these farmers in order to take away a maximum return from the crop without making improvements. Neither the tenant nor the share cropper needs to invest more than operating capital in the farm enterprise, but the owners favor this system of working the land, believing it provides a stabilized labor force, a means of getting work done, and a system of bringing grazing land suitable for agriculture under cropping for a few years in order to improve pastures.

The large landowners constitute a most important economic, social, and political group in Uruguay, with considerable prestige and influence. The middle and lower income groups, however, comprise around 90 percent of the farm population. The middle class is represented by small owner-operators, managers, overseers, tenants, skilled workers, and share croppers, while the lower class is made up of hired workers, both permanent and seasonal.

Many plans have been proposed to make land available to the landless classes. The latest action taken was in 1948, under the agrarian code, which is regarded as a further legal step aimed at breaking up large landed estates through either direct purchase or expropriation. After 3 years of operation, about 80,000 acres have been acquired by the government for this purpose but all of it was purchased; none was expropriated. Just which tenure system, the large estancia or the small farm, is best suited to the economy of Uruguay remains to be determined. The relative merits of either are subject to discussion. Those favoring large farm properties argue in terms of superior efficiency in production, better use of capital resources, less exploitation of the soil, etc. Those favoring small family holdings feel that these producers have more personal freedom, less unemployment, better living standards and conditions, greater income, and a better integrated community life.

### Mechanization of Farms

Uruguay is believed to have the most highly mechanized agricultural production of any of the South American countries. Crop farming is estimated to be more than 50 percent mechanized. The increase in the number of tractors in use since 1930 is especially noticeable, estimates for 1950 being as high as 1 tractor for every 460 acres (table 4).<sup>12</sup>

Because of the shortage and high cost of labor, custom operation of heavy farm machinery is common in Uruguay. This practice is especially prevalent among small farmers, share croppers, and renters who

<sup>12</sup> Farringer, D. E., "Farm Machinery (Including Tractors)—Uruguay," Foreign Service Report No. 603, Montevideo, Jan. 3, 1951.

otherwise would not have access to machinery. An estimated 25 percent of the wheat and flax crops are harvested under custom operations and about 30 percent of the soil is prepared for crops under these arrangements.

The government is interested in increasing crop production and has encouraged the use of better farm equipment by its generous granting of foreign exchange for machinery imports. It maintains a loan plan for the purchase of farm machinery up to 50 percent of the purchase value and maintains exchange differentials and special-purpose taxes at rates lower than those for most other imported merchandise.

Through the years, imports of farm machinery and implements have kept pace with the country's agricultural expansion. Uruguay is a large consumer of agricultural machinery because of its rural economy, but since there is virtually no manufacture of agricultural machinery, consumption approximates imports.

The United States was the favorite source of supply for Uruguay's farm machinery until 1949, when lack of dollars sharply cut imports. Exports from the United States by value increased from \$739,994 in 1938 to \$8,234,944 in 1948 (table 5). Canada ranked second as a supplier, but Uruguay also imported substantial quantities from other countries. Imports of farm equipment, excluding tractors, from Canada and the United States totaled \$9,165,017 in 1948, and in the same year imports from other countries were valued at \$2,467,839.

Even though dollar exchange problems in 1949 and a part of 1950 necessitated severe import restrictions of machinery from the United States, the outlook for continued demand of United States agricultural machinery in Uruguay is considered good, since there is a lack of local production and American products enjoy a good reputation in the local market.

### Rural Credit

Liberal credit facilities are available to farmers in Uruguay through the Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay (National Mortgage Bank), the Banco de la Republic (Bank of the Republic), and, since about a year ago, to agricultural settlers or owners of estancias following a specified plan of increased cultivation through the Instituto Nacional de Colonizacion. The National Mortgage Bank was founded in 1892 as a private institution, but in 1912 the government purchased control and proceeded to liberalize the bank's loan policies. More attention was given to small loans and loans on rural property. Ownership of small farms was encouraged; the bank purchased large tracts of land and sold them to settlers in parcels usually limited to 60 acres or less. Purchasers of such parcels were granted a tax exemption for 10 years. In 1921, loans were authorized on farm land up to 85 percent of its appraised value, with interest rates that were calculated to yield no profit. By 1933, such colonization loans amounted to \$4,428,000, and the land thus mortgaged amounted to one-eighth of the cultivated area of the country.<sup>13</sup>

During the depression years of the 1930's borrowers were permitted to meet only interest payments, and credit time could be extended 10 years. Since then, because of an increase in commodity prices and land values, the farmer's ability to pay debts contracted at fixed interest

<sup>13</sup> Hanson, Simon G., *Utopia in Uruguay*, 21 pp., Oxford University Press, New York, 1938.



rates under less favorable economic circumstances has increased. Present facilities of the Mortgage Bank permit loans up to 600,000 pesos on farm real estate for a period not to exceed 30 years. Loans may be made up to 50 percent of the appraised value of the land and 6 percent amortized interest is charged, payable in biannual installments.

The Bank of the Republic grants loans for working capital and purchase of breeding stock, and to enable farmers to hold their products until they can be marketed to better advantage. Short-time loans for machinery, seed, and harvesting and on grain in storage are also available. The bank is authorized to loan from 40 to 50 percent of the value and charge from 5 to 5½ percent interest. For farm machinery the maximum time on credit is usually 3 years; for seeds, about 9 months; harvest expenses, 3 months; and so on. Credit time is often extended if the farmer is considered a good risk.

In addition to loans by banks, the National Colonization Institute presumably provides land, credit, and technical assistance to settlers on small farms, as well as to industrial plants for processing their farm products. The size of the farms sold by the state varies, with a minimum of about 60 acres and a maximum of 2,500 acres. These limitations do not apply to lands developed directly by the institute and do not include common pasture land. For the purchase of small farms, loans up to 80 percent of the sales value are permitted, providing the creditor works the land himself. The sale of farms is on a 30-year payment plan that can be raised to 45 years with a mortgage in favor of the institute. The institute can also extend the time of payment if colonists cannot meet their obligations because of circumstances beyond their control. In some cases when the land is being developed for special crops, the first payment can be delayed until the beginning of the fourth year. Interest rates are 5½ percent for real estate and 5 percent on improvements.

Money spent by settlers on improvements and any work done by them for the institute are credited against the individual's debt. Upon request, loans are made at low rates of interest to settlers to buy machinery, animals, and seed and to carry out a stated plan of development. Loans up to 85 percent of the rural property value may be made by the National Mortgage Bank to the institute. The money that the institute obtains from the settlers provides a fund used mainly to pay the obligations on the bank loan, but is also used to pay obligations that any settlers cannot meet.<sup>14</sup>

The need for agricultural credit is based upon the following factors: (1) Loans need to be refinanced each generation because inheritance laws tend to break up farms into smaller units; (2) risks are mainly due to variable weather conditions; (3) most farms are small in size and operators often lack ready capital for machinery, seed, improvements, etc.; (4) capital turn-over is especially slow because livestock farming predominates; and (5) loans to landless classes are needed to permit them to climb the agricultural ladder into eventual ownership.<sup>15</sup>

### Marketing and Prices

In Uruguay the methods used in marketing agricultural products are relatively modern when compared with those practiced in many

<sup>14</sup> Maness, Hubert, Embassy Report No. 51, Montevideo, Feb. 24, 1948.

<sup>15</sup> Farringer, D. E., Agricultural Policy—Uruguay, Foreign Service Report No. 981, Montevideo, Apr. 24, 1951.

other Latin American countries, but there are many marketing problems in the country to solve. Probably the most outstanding are associated with the need for cheaper transportation and adequate storage facilities. Solution of these problems would go far toward providing answers to two other difficulties now present—the erratic flow in the supply of meat for the Montevideo market and the maintenance of fair prices to both producer and consumer.

Transportation is offered by five railway lines, which, like the highways, converge on Montevideo, but freight rates are comparatively high and the old-type equipment in use makes rapid transit impossible. Because of high freight rates and high prices paid in the interior for meat, the government has had to pay up to 75 percent of the freight costs for cattle sent to Montevideo, to encourage shipment. A principal problem, too, in the distribution of wheat and fruit is high freight rates. Sometimes the price of fruit and vegetables does not give the producer enough to pay him for harvesting his crop so he leaves it on the ground to spoil. Foreign-owned frigoríficos (cold storage plants), however, have recently done a great deal to aid farmers near Montevideo along these lines, financially and with technical advice.

Lack of storage facilities has always been a major problem of Uruguayan agriculture. Perishable products sell very cheaply when they are in season and production is high but are very expensive at other times because there can be no carry-over. Imports of fresh fruits and vegetables are often made during shortages, causing high prices that generally could be avoided if there were even nominal storage facilities available. The new cold storage plant, Corfrisa al Montevideo, should partially meet this urgent demand for storage facilities as should the new plant at Las Piedras.

Storage for wheat covers current requirements only, and when there is a surplus it must be exported at the earliest possible time. Wheat is generally stored temporarily in bags of 2.6 bushels in steel, wood, or brick warehouses.

Since Uruguay's principal commodities are livestock and livestock products, marketing facilities for these are of primary concern in the economy. About 80 percent of the cattle reach the Montevideo market by truck or train but the remainder are still driven overland on the hoof. They travel only about 4 or 5 miles a day to permit normal grazing on the way. This is a colorful practice, for the Uruguayan cowboys, or gauchos, pattern their wearing apparel after the bright clothing worn a hundred years ago and carry the type of equipment in use then.

The cattle are shipped or driven from the estancias to the local cattle auctions or to the national market known locally as the Tablada. The cattle auction is still popular although it dates back to colonial times. Small producers would rather sell by the head at auctions than through the Tablada by weight after the cattle have reached Montevideo. There are few cattle scales in the interior. The fat steers and cows are generally sold through the Tablada. Buyers from the large packinghouses purchase their needs from there daily, as all cattle for export and for consumption in Montevideo must be sold at the national market. A problem facing the country, however, is that slaughter and processing facilities are often far greater than the supply of cattle.

Because of the price set by the government to the producer of cattle, there has been an extended political dispute between the ranchers and



the administration over marketing. Often the ranchers refused to sell their cattle for the set price, and there followed a scarcity of meat in Montevideo. The government has now created a meat commission with full power to handle the marketing of cattle and the export of meat.

There is little governmental control of wool marketing, however. Most wool is marketed by the grower through brokers in Montevideo and through wool traders who buy and sell for their own account.

There is a milk cooperative known as Conaprole (Cooperativa Nacional de Producción de Leche) that enjoys a virtual monopoly in the distribution of milk in Montevideo. It is chartered by the government. The official prices are fixed by a committee composed of government representatives and producers. Pasteurized milk is delivered to homes twice daily and to stores and hotels once a day. Horse-drawn wagons are used for most of the deliveries but some wholesale deliveries are made by motor trucks from distributing stations. Small stores deliver to residential neighborhoods. In the interior, most of the milk is distributed in bulk by horse and cart from door to door. The milk is carried in cans and is dipped by measure at the consumer's door. Since 1946, prices to both the producer and the consumer have been set, with the government absorbing the loss since it buys dear and sells cheap. The government also assigns a production quota to each producer in the Montevideo milkshed through the sole buying and selling agent, Conaprole.

The method of marketing poultry is outmoded. The jobber himself has to send the poultry products to a consignee in the various towns and villages or to railway stations in the interior. Eggs are marketed in closed cases with almost half of the eggs unfit for consumption. The Confederación Grangeria (Farmers Confederation) is attempting to better the actual marketing system and has made suggestions for improvement to the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture.

Wheat is usually the most valuable agricultural commodity after livestock products. The Bank of the Republic is the sole distributor of wheat, buying from the farmer at a set price and selling to the miller at a price below that paid to the farmer in order to keep the price of bread down. The price differential is covered by official funds. The principal flour mills are at Montevideo, Paysandú, San José, Florida, Minas, Dolores, Rosario, and Mercedes, where modern milling methods in general are used.

Corn is grown mainly for grain and consumed on farms as feed, and rice is grown mostly by large corporations that also finance small producers. Exports depend upon government authorization.

Local factories purchase most of the linseed crop, and exports are handled almost exclusively by local branches of large international interests. The government sets a ceiling price to producers and controls export conditions. Domestic and foreign capital finance the crushing plants for sunflower and linseed oil, and the crushers frequently contract with the growers for their harvest, guaranteeing minimum prices.

The sugar industry is supervised by a single government concern. It controls processing of both domestic raw beet sugar and imported raw cane sugar.

Marketing efficiency could probably be greatly improved by producer and consumer cooperatives. The National Colonization Institute recog-

nizes this fact and expects to help producers form cooperatives to aid in classifying and selling their products. Where there are no such organizations, the institute can take charge of commercializing the products directly for its account or for the account of the farmers.

The gross farm income in 1950 broke all previous records when the value of all farm products totaled an estimated 585 million pesos.<sup>16</sup> Most of this increase was due to wool prices, which were about three times the 1940 level in 1950 and in March of 1951 were seven times the 1940 level, or 65 to 67 pesos per kilo for superfine cross-bred. Flax prices quadrupled and wheat, corn, and steers doubled or tripled the 1940 level.

### Farm Wages and Labor

The segment of the population engaged in the livestock industry and as agricultural workers is economically the most important part of the actively employed Uruguayan population. Out of an estimated total of 834,000 actively employed in the country in 1948, some 142,000 people were working as ranch hands and livestock workers and 180,000 as agricultural workers. These two groups supply the raw material for about 90 percent of the exports by value (75 percent from livestock and 15 percent from agriculture), even though they comprise only 39 percent of those actively employed in the country.<sup>17</sup>

The permanent agricultural laborers in 1942 received salaries ranging from 20 to 25 pesos per month for unskilled labor. Casual laborers received 0.80 to 1.20 pesos per day plus an additional 17 to 25 pesos per month for food and shelter.

The cash wages paid in various agricultural occupations were:<sup>18</sup>

	<i>Cash wages (Pesos)</i>
Sheep ranches:	
Unskilled workers:	
Permanent (per month) .....	20.00
Casual (per day) .....	.80-1.00
Skilled and semi-skilled workers (sheep shearing):	
Shearer (per sheep) .....	.40
Shearers' helpers (per day) .....	1.50
Fleece gatherers (per day) .....	1.00-1.20
Balers (per day) .....	1.50
Cereals and linseed:	
Unskilled workers:	
Permanent (per month) .....	20.00-25.00
Casual (per day) .....	1.00-1.20
Harvest crews:	
Machine operators (per day) .....	4.00
Grain sackers (per day) .....	3.00-3.50
Helpers (per day) .....	2.00

Those engaged in the meat packing industry were usually paid by the hour as skilled labor. In addition, they got an incentive bonus of about 10 percent and while employed were able to purchase meat for consumption below cost.

<sup>16</sup> Does not include home gardens, fruit orchards, forestry products or livestock and livestock products consumed on farms where produced.

<sup>17</sup> Maness, Hubert, Embassy Report No. 75, Montevideo, Mar. 24, 1949.

<sup>18</sup> *Labor Conditions in Latin America*, Latin American Series 13, U. S. Department of Labor. For conversion factors to United States currency, see table 107.

Farm wages and working conditions, however, have not kept pace with those in the city and consequently farm laborers have been drifting away from the country to the city. The government has recognized that, if the right type of worker is to be attracted to the farms, living standards on the farms must be raised. Accordingly in 1943 a pension bureau for agricultural workers was set up to provide invalidity, old-age, death, and unemployment insurance for farm laborers comparable to that provided for laborers in industry and commerce. In 1946, a minimum-wage law was passed for rural workers, affecting the standards of living of more than 1,000,000 agricultural and livestock workers. The law created minimum wages of 30 pesos a month or 1.20 pesos a day for all workers employed in agriculture and livestock raising between the ages of 18 and 60 years, and 18 pesos a month or 0.75 peso a day for those between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

The wages are paid in cash and are in addition to sanitary living quarters and sufficient food and fuel. If the worker provides his own food, he receives an additional 20 pesos a month. The workers have Sundays free and eight consecutive days of paid vacation after a year's work. There are to be no dismissals without just cause and employers are barred from making deductions from wages for pasturage or care of animals belonging to the workers. A minimum number of workers for each farm was set by the law. The number to be employed was based on the assessed valuation of the farm property. There was to be one employee on properties valued at 15,000 to 50,000 pesos, two for those valued at 50,000 to 100,000 and one additional worker for each 60,000-peso valuation over 100,000. Also an honorary commission for the protection of the rural worker and to cooperate with the government in raising the standard of living of the campesino was established in each Department of the Republic.

The National Colonization Institute has as one of its aims the betterment of rural working conditions. Social legislation and the provision of land, credit, and technical aid by the state are the methods of assistance used. All agricultural workers are now subject to the retirement and pension fund but at present they are not all enrolled even though the government plans that they should be.

In January of 1949 the packinghouse workers received an increase of 0.20 peso per hour, which made their salary about 50 percent higher than in 1947. A special fund was created also to take care of laid-off packinghouse workers, which pays 50 percent of their wages while they are not working. The fund is raised mainly by a tax on export meat and by contributions from employees and employer.

But the cost of living continues to rise, and landowners are becoming concerned over the sustained movement of agricultural workers to the cities. Wages remain lower in the interior than in the cities although the real wages may be closer together than generally realized. Workers on smaller mixed farms earn from 2 to 5 pesos a day. The present law calls for a minimum salary to unskilled workers of 30 pesos a month with 2 weeks paid vacation, but because of recent high profits many ranch owners pay more—between 30 and 50 pesos a month. Supervisory employees on cattle ranches receive 80 to 100 pesos and foremen about 250 pesos in cash, a house for the family, a small plot of land for a garden, and fresh meat for home consumption.

Of special concern to the government, however, are a reported 50,000 to 100,000 persons from the poor families of peons and other agricul-



tural workers who were put out of work by changes in ownership of ranches or change-over in crops. As yet nothing definite has been done to help these people.

## Livestock and Livestock Products

The entire economic life of Uruguay is dominated by the livestock industries. More than two-thirds of the country is in permanent pasture and livestock is well distributed throughout the country (table 6). The production of cattle for beef and sheep for meat and wool is by far the chief concern of the rural population, and in the cities the most important industries are meat packing and the processing and marketing of meat, wool, and other livestock products. The dairy industry is well established but is still of minor importance. Uruguay is a range country, with vast herds of fine beef cattle and sheep. At the same time in contrast to many other range areas it usually has adequate rainfall and a mild climate. Pasture is available throughout the year for numbers of livestock far in excess of the carrying capacity of the range in most other livestock-producing countries. The growing dairy herds and the increased cultivation of crops that are using up the better land areas have encroached upon the livestock industry but as yet not to serious proportions.

This preoccupation with livestock production is the key to an understanding of the social, economic, and political life of Uruguay. Livestock became established when the population of the country was small and it was the only large-scale industry that could be maintained by a sparse population. The industry in turn has reacted on the population distribution in more recent years, leading to increased urbanization, with more than a third of the total population in one metropolitan center.

The foreign trade of Uruguay has always been characterized by relatively large exports of livestock products, together with an import balance of manufactured products and even of many staple-food products that would be produced within the country under a diversified agricultural economy.

### Historical Development

Cattle were first introduced into the present area of Uruguay in 1603, more than 20 years in advance of the first permanent settlement of the country by Europeans. With full liberty and ample pasturage, these cattle multiplied rapidly and when settlers did come the main occupation for more than a hundred years was the hunting of wild cattle for their hides.

Settlers came rapidly in the eighteenth century. The 5,000-acre land grants were rapidly consolidated into vast estancias, which by 1900 were practically all fenced with barbed wire. These estancias were almost entirely devoted to the breeding and herding of cattle. Sheep were introduced at an early date, but until late in the nineteenth century they were produced only for wool and local slaughter for mutton.

The first saladero (an establishment for salting and drying meat) was built in 1754, but it was not until 1780 that the manufacture and exportation of *tasajo* (jerked beef)<sup>19</sup> became a successful enterprise.

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<sup>19</sup> Made by cutting the meat from the bones in wide strips or sides after which it is heavily salted and allowed to ferment and then dried in the sun.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century the saladeros extended their business to the utilization and sale of byproducts, particularly tallow, bones, horns, and sausage casings. A beef-extract plant was established in 1885 and canning factories soon followed. In 1904 the first frigorífico, modern meat packinghouse, was established. There are now four large frigoríficos, with the Frigorífico Nacional supplying the meat for Montevideo. In addition, there are a number of saladeros and canning establishments in Montevideo and several of the smaller cities.

### Cost of Production

Most Uruguayan ranchers have been in the business for a long time. Land taxes are low, there is virtually no assessment against livestock on the ranches, and costs are low as a result of efficient operation, labor, and upkeep. Those owning their own land for many years usually estimate less than 10 percent of their gross sales as cost of operation.

The average value of ranching land is 80 pesos per hectare. The estimated income on capital investment was 7.5 percent for 1948. Some ranchers average 10 percent by increasing their income from the sale of breeding stock or from the use of artificial pastures.

### Cattle Industry

The wild cattle of the early colonial period and the cattle slaughtered in the first saladeros were all descended from the long-horned Spanish stock introduced in the early seventeenth century. No effort was made to improve this native (criollo) breed until 1860 when several Short-horn bulls were imported. In 1884, Hereford stock was introduced and several other improved breeds were brought in later. Registration of purebred cattle began in 1887. There are now more than 80,000 registered Herefords, some of the finest in the world (table 7) and 18,000 Shorthorns in Uruguay. There are no criollo type left in the country except in public parks, and no Zebu cattle, since their introduction is prohibited by law. The establishment of the frigoríficos and the shipment of frozen and chilled beef to the British market gave a new impetus to the breeding of blooded stock, until today practically all of the cattle of Uruguay are of modern beef or dairy breeds.

In the census of livestock taken in 1937, 8,296,890 cattle were enumerated. This represented an increase of more than a million head since 1930, but it was little more than the figure of 8,192,602 in 1908. The prolonged drought of 1943 resulted in serious losses, cutting the cattle population to 6,255,976. By 1946, it had increased to 6,833,811 head and in 1949 the cattle industry was at the most prosperous level in history, with an estimated 8,700,000 head, the largest number ever recorded.

There has always been a ready market for Uruguayan cattle products, and the outlook is for a sustained market.

North of the Río Negro, cattle are troubled by ticks but, south of the river, ticks have been eliminated by strict dipping. There is also a strict quarantine against cattle crossing the Río Negro. Some ranchers in the north, however, are now also cleaning their lands of ticks. Foot-and-mouth disease exists in all parts of the country but in general few mature animals die from the disease. It slows the growth of the cows and is disastrous to milk cows, greatly reducing milk output.

Vaccination is being used against the disease, and it is believed that as better serums become available Uruguay will adopt the general

vaccinating of all of its cattle against foot-and-mouth disease.

The long-range trends in Uruguay that are cutting down available exports of beef cattle and products are the expanding dairy industry and the increased cultivation of the land by small farmers mostly producing fruits, vegetables, and poultry for the Montevideo market. Land has also been put to wheat and flaxseed. These developments are hard on the beef cattle industry because they reduce the area for pasture and also because the better winter-fattening pastures are being plowed up and put to farms. (The distribution of cattle is shown in fig. 6.)

**Beef Production and Consumption.** The rate of slaughter of cattle in Uruguay is low and has increased but little in more than 50 years. The average slaughter age for steers is still more than 3 years. Probably the reasons for this are that cattle in Uruguay are raised mainly on native grasses without supplementary feeding and the practice of selling the cattle by weight without much regard for the quality of meat. The present annual commercial slaughter rate is a little above 10 percent of the total herd, or an estimated 796,000 head in 1948 and 1,240,000 in 1949. Home slaughter is equal to about 5 percent of the commercial slaughter. Home slaughter is restricted by the warm climate throughout most of the year, the custom of eating many old wethers and ewes on the estancias, and because most Uruguayans have easy access to butcher shops, with home delivery of fresh beef quite common in the thickly populated rural areas.

Beef is the choice meat of the Uruguayan people. Domestic consumption has been increasing for several years at the expense of exports,

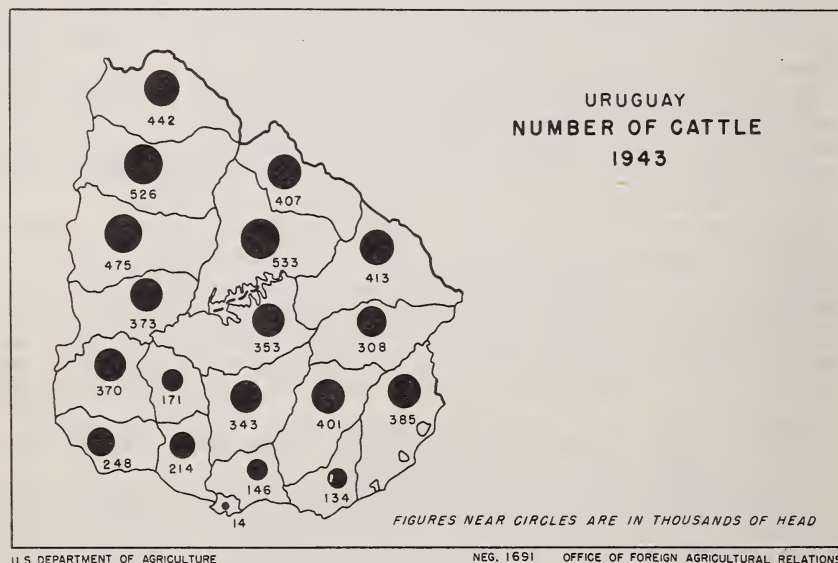


FIGURE 6.—Number and distribution of cattle in Uruguay.

which declined from about 299,000,000 pounds during 1935-39 to only 129,000,000 pounds in 1947. Improved condition of livestock and numbers, however, is causing an increase in exports. The production of beef



averaged about 615,000,000 pounds for the period 1934-38 and was estimated at 637,000,000 pounds in 1949.

In former years, Uruguay consumed about 40 to 50 percent of the total supply. Estimates place the per capita annual consumption of meat at 226 pounds, probably one of the highest rates of consumption for any country in the world. This figure may be compared with 159 pounds in the United States. More than 60 percent of the meat consumed by the Uruguayans is beef—some 418,000,000 pounds in 1950. The factors responsible for bringing about this large consumption of beef are not only an increase in population but also a higher standard of living in recent years, coupled with the traditional habit of the Uruguayans of consuming large quantities of meat, preferably beef. Their mode of preparation is wasteful, since the beef is customarily roasted over an open fire and the fat and juices are wasted. For many years the price of beef was low, around 10 cents a pound, but it is now becoming more expensive. It is still relatively cheap in relation to wages and income and has been cheap compared with other staple foods, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables (table 8).

Consumption of beef is expected to increase if fixed prices to the consumer continue at low levels and consumer purchasing power is maintained. An enormous quantity of beef is consumed in Montevideo. An estimated consumption of 1,600 head daily in Montevideo, about 584,000 head a year, in 1948, out of a total slaughter for the country of around 952,000 head leaves only 368,000 for the rest of the country and for export. For several years, a part of Uruguay's exports of beef has been contracted for by the British at a set price and the remainder has been sold on the open market at world market prices that generally have exceeded the price set in the contract. Great Britain is the principal market for Uruguayan beef and United States is an important market for the canned product. The current trend, however, is for an increase in sheep numbers at the expense of cattle because of high wool prices which, coupled with increased domestic meat consumption, may cut future beef exports.

Tallow production in Uruguay accompanying the beef industry averages about 17,500 tons annually.<sup>20</sup> About 11,000 short tons are used domestically and the remainder is exported. Exports for the 10-year period 1935 through 1944 averaged some 3,390 short tons.

**Dairying.** The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Uruguay was first to sponsor the modern dairy industry of Uruguay, in about 1930. According to the census of 1943, there were 391,923 dairy cattle in Uruguay as compared with 632,581 in 1937 and 526,932 in 1930. The reduction in numbers in 1943 was due to the drought of that year and to severe outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in 1942 and 1943. The herds have recovered, though, so that by 1951 there were an estimated 540,000 dairy cows in the country, representing an increase of 37 percent over the low of 1943. Of the dairy cattle enumerated in 1943, 44 percent were Holsteins, 26 percent Normandys, and 30 percent other breeds, mainly milking Shorthorns, Jerseys, and Brown Swiss. Today the Holstein is still definitely the leading dairy breed although in former years the Norman cattle were popular. The number of registered Holsteins is now some 4,954 and the number of grade Holsteins is over 150,000. The number of cows milked during 1944 was calcu-

<sup>20</sup> Fats and Oils in Latin America, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., 1947.

lated at 280,150 as compared with about 350,000 head milked in 1948, or some 70 percent of the total dairy cattle.

There is no marked change in the number of dairy cattle between the first detailed census in 1908, when 565,854 were enumerated, and the present estimate of 540,000, but there has been a rapid increase in total milk production as a result of improvements in stock and the modernization of dairy establishments during the past 15 years.

Of the 73,414 rural establishments, farms, and ranches in Uruguay, 4,425 (6 percent) are identified with dairy production and 666 are strictly dairy farms. More than two-thirds (69 percent) of these dairy farms are rented from landowners, 23 percent are partly owned, and only 8 percent are entirely owned by the proprietors. Although there is some dairy production in all Departments, the greatest concentration of dairy farms is in the four Departments of Colonia, San José, Florida, and Canelones, all within about 75 miles of Montevideo (fig. 7).

The climate of Uruguay is reasonably good for the dairy industry, but the dairyman's problem has always been a shortage of winter forage and grain for feed, the cost of which represents at least 80 percent of the overhead of an average Uruguayan dairy farm. Dairy cattle as well as beef cattle subsist mainly on pastures, but, in the south where most of the dairy cattle are produced, supplemental feeding is necessary in winter and also to some extent in the dry period of summer. Oats, barley, and alfalfa are usually sown in the fall for winter pastur-

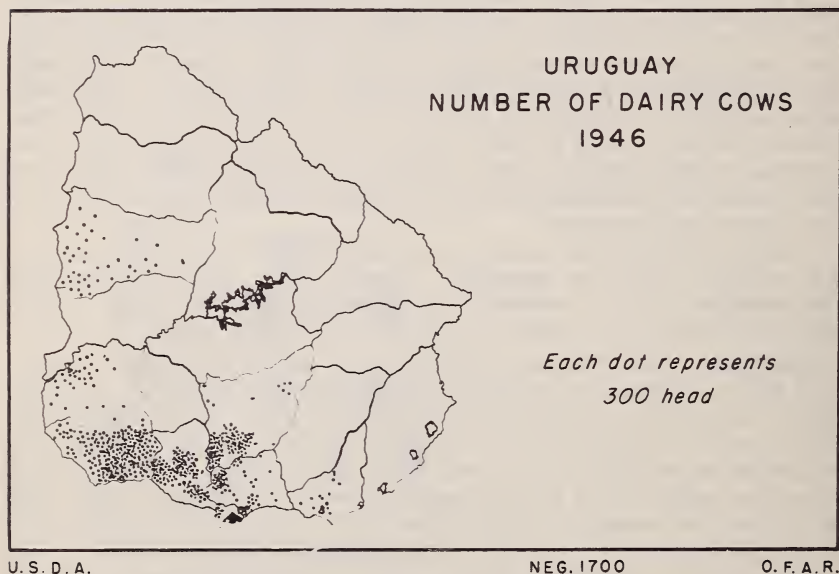


FIGURE 7.—Dairy cow distribution in Uruguay.

age, and, in summer, corn husks and Sudan grass usually supplement the grass or regular pastures. Whenever green forage is scarce, wheat middlings, sunflower seed, and linseed cake are fed as supplemental rations, but the wheat byproducts are scarce and the cattle do not do well on the oil cakes alone. The practice of keeping the cattle in the

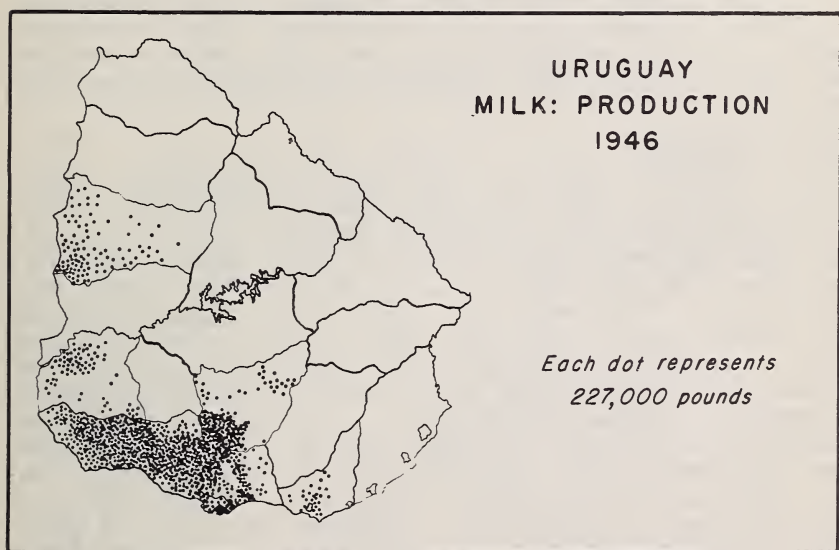


open also cuts milk production as the cattle suffer from the intensive sun in summer and the cold rains in winter. Annual production of milk only averages about 11 pounds per day per cow.

Statistics of production of dairy products in Uruguay are rather incomplete. For milk and cream the available figures for 1943 cover only the establishments regularly producing milk for sale. There is probably a considerable local production that is not included. Likewise the production statistics for butter and cheese cover only the important commercial establishments. As reported by the 1943 census, the average daily production of milk was 1,500,000 pounds from the 4,425 establishments identified with dairy production. Of this quantity, 1,200,000 pounds were produced in the four Departments, with the greatest concentration of dairy farms in the metropolitan Department of Montevideo itself (fig. 8). About one-third of the production of milk comes from the 666 farms primarily devoted to dairying. The average daily production varied in 1943 from 1,700,000 pounds in the spring to a low of 1,300,000 pounds in winter.

The average daily sales of milk from those 4,425 farms covered by the census in 1943 amounted to 1,100,000 pounds, and sales of cream averaged 4,372 pounds.

The total milk consumption of the city of Montevideo in 1944 amounted to 213,000,000 pounds, most of which was pasteurized. The



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FIGURE 8.—Milk production.

entire pasteurized milk supply of the city is controlled by the monopoly, Conaprole, which also manufactures and sells ice cream, cheese, butter, dried milk, and other dairy products. In addition to the milk distributed by Conaprole, raw milk is produced and sold by 286 city milk barns, known as tambos. This milk, amounting to about 125,000 pounds per day, is inspected, but the standards are not as high as those

of Conaprole. Estimates placed total production of milk in 1950 at 9,810,000 pounds. This high output is attributed to an increased number of dairy cattle and increased consumer demand for milk because of higher purchasing power and the government subsidy that makes the price of milk low to consumers. Currently Conaprole is supplying Montevideo with about 450,000 pounds of milk per day in the winter and fall months and between 1,135,000 pounds and 1,360,000 pounds in the main milk-producing period. It is during this flush period that there is a surplus for industrialization; the rest of the time only 2 percent of the milk produced may be used by industry.

Production of cheese was reported as 4,000 tons in 1944, which compares with 4,600 tons in 1943 and 4,400 tons in 1942. Production for 1950 is estimated at 6,000 tons. Most of the cheese is consumed within the country, but there is usually a small surplus for export. Most Uruguayan cheese is of the yellow Swiss type and is of fair quality. Production of butter amounted to 1,400 tons in 1944, compared with 2,008 in 1949 and 2,400 in 1950. Most of the butter is from sweet cream and is sold in Montevideo, as it finds little demand in the interior. Small quantities of butter are exported in some years, but production is mainly for domestic consumption.

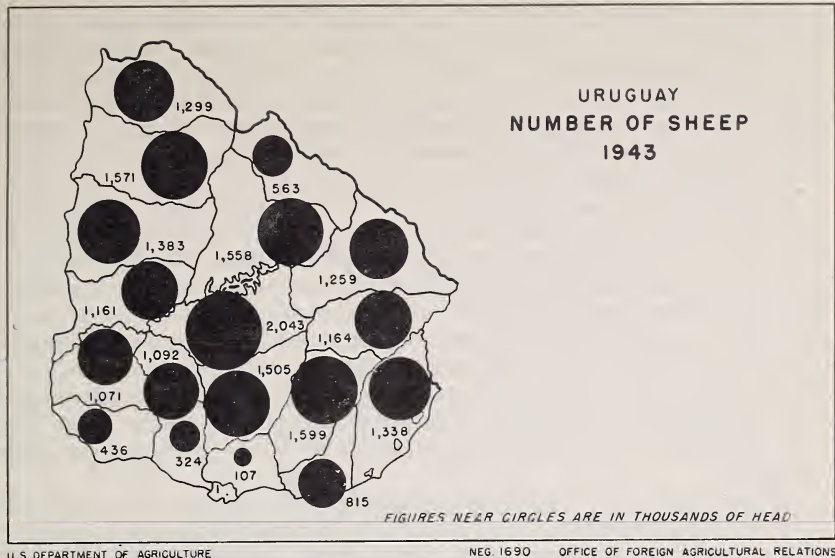
Casein production varies considerably from year to year, in accordance with demand and price. In 1944, production amounted to 772 tons and in 1950, 1,352 tons. Exports are small. For dried milk, however, imports usually exceed exports, Argentina and the United States being the chief sources of supply. Other products of local importance are Dulce de Leche, or milk jelly, of which about 1,540 tons annually are produced, and ice cream, the production of which varies from 330 to 385 tons.

### Sheep and Wool

The contribution of the sheep industry of Uruguay to the economic well-being of the country has kept pace with that of the cattle industry. Historically, both industries started with the development of the country and have grown in importance with it. As far back as 1916, there were more than 11,000,000 sheep, most of which were Lincoln and Merino breeds. The drought of 1943 did not cut the sheep population as it did that of cattle, because the sheep were able to live on pastures where cattle could not survive. As a result, the 1943 sheep population reached about 20,288,756 head (fig. 9), but the pattern of distribution by breeds had changed (table 9). There was a marked decline in the Lincoln breed with a new cross-breed taking the lead. At the present time Corriedale is the most popular breed, with the trend away from the predominantly wool-producing breeds and toward those that produce good mutton as well as wool. A national commission for sheep improvement has been created by the government to improve sheep herds, and rapid progress is being made.

Sheep numbers rise and fall with the demand for wool. In recent years, they have increased in numbers at the expense of cattle, reaching the highest number in history in 1950—an estimated 26,000,000 head. Because of the high price of wool, sheep are currently far more profitable than cattle.

Even though Uruguayans are traditionally large consumers of meat, mutton is consumed in Montevideo only when beef is not available, though the consumption of mutton is quite common in the interior. Uruguayan mutton is produced largely from old ewes and wethers that



**FIGURE 9.—Distribution of sheep population in Uruguay.**

are no longer good producers of wool. As a result, the quality of mutton is generally below par. Exports of mutton are small. Out of an average of 140,000,000 pounds produced in 1934, only 12 percent was exported, and in 1949 only 10 percent was exported. Formerly wethers did not enter commercial trade. However, the present government is interested in encouraging the export of mutton, and during 1947 it subsidized the freight on wethers from the interior to the packinghouses and raised the price paid for them as a stimulus to the marketing of those available. The quota set for slaughter of wethers in 1948 was almost double the preceding quota of 250,000 head, and 36 percent were designated for use as frozen mutton and 64 percent for corned mutton.

Future total slaughter of sheep, however, will depend largely on the price of wool. The sharp decrease noted from the high number of 4,263,000 slaughtered in 1947 to only 3,338,000 in 1948 was due to the high prices of wool during the year, since it was more profitable to hold the old wethers and ewes on the ranches than to sell them for meat.

Uruguay produces more than 150,000,000 pounds of wool annually, making it the sixth largest wool-producing nation in the world. The wool is noted for its high quality and freedom from foreign matter. It remains generally clean, since most sections of the country do not have burrs and other seeds that stick to the fleece. More than half of the annual clip is composed of fine cross and only about 15 percent is considered low grade, with 5 percent unfit for spinning. The volume of wool production increased by as much as 50 percent between 1925 and 1945. At the same time the quality was improved as a result of better breeding of sheep and progress was made in eliminating scab and other diseases.

The importance of wool to the national economy is apparent in a comparison of its export value with that of other export commodities.



During the 5-year period 1935-39, exports of raw wool averaged approximately 40 percent of the total value of exports, and in 1949 it accounted for 35 percent. In 1942, however, a large part of the 1941-42 clip was unsold because of poor demand, and the United States Government by agreement took the remainder and contracted for wool from future clips, thus solving an immediate problem and providing a new and important future market.

The prices of wool generally have been remunerative, and foreign demand was strong during the war years and following the war. In fact, prices have reached the highest point in history during the post-war period. Wool has become Uruguay's best means of securing dollar exchange, since the United States is by far the best customer, accounting for from 50 to more than 80 percent of the wool exports for the period 1945-49 and more than 90 percent during some of the war years. If the demand on the world market remains firm and prices do not drop, Uruguay can maintain its competitive position against Argentina and Australia even though the currency of these countries has been devalued.

Although wool is essentially an export commodity in Uruguay, the local mills in recent years have bought an increasingly larger proportion of the annual production. At the present time, estimates place domestic consumption of wool at about 11 percent of production. New spinning and weaving factories are coming into production, making it likely that the percentage of wool processed within the country may increase.

## Hogs

Uruguay has never been a large producer of hogs, mainly because of the scarcity of grain. In 1937, there were 346,327 hogs in the country but the 1946 census showed a decline in numbers to 274,000 head. Hogs generally are of mixed breeds.

The average number of hogs slaughtered in Uruguay's commercial establishments during 1934-38 was 97,000 head, producing 16,000,000 pounds of meat. In 1949, there was an estimated 118,000 head slaughtered, producing 21,000,000 pounds of meat. This increase in hog slaughter can be attributed to the decline in cattle numbers and the resultant shortage of beef, but with the plentiful supply of cheap beef in 1949 the number of hogs decreased by 1950, as well as the number slaughtered.

Pork is acceptable as a meat by the Uruguayans, but the price is usually much higher than that of beef and is largely responsible for the low pork consumption. The high cost and scarcity of grains necessary for hog feed hold pork prices up. Estimates place pork consumption at somewhat less than 10 percent of the total annual consumption of meat in the country, while beef accounts for 60 percent of the meat consumed. All hog slaughter in Uruguay is for domestic consumption since the country is not in a position to produce pork for export because of the lack of grain for fattening. Recently, however, a special commission of representatives from the Ministry, the Division of Livestock, the Division of Agronomy, Frigorífico Nacional, the National Commission for Rural Development, the Association of Hog Breeders, and the Granary Confederation was established to study the production and commercialization of pork. The raising of suckling pigs, which are generally kept on the open range without a great deal of supplementary feeding, has become fairly profitable. The sows get most of their feed



from roots and grass, and the suckling pigs are killed when only a few months old.

Uruguay may produce between 500 and 750 tons of lard annually, entirely for domestic consumption. Lard, however, is not too popular locally as a food because of a traditionally strong preference for edible vegetable oils in place of animal fats. The lard industry suffers from this lack of interest in its production for domestic consumption.

### Horses

Horses were brought into Uruguay about the same time as cattle and sheep. They are thought to have been introduced from Argentina, although some may have come from the São Paulo area of Brazil. Beginning about 1850, Uruguayan horses were mixed with European breeds. The criollo horses, a breed similar to our quarter horses except they are slightly smaller, are commonly used on all of the ranches in Uruguay. The best estimate of the number of horses in the country is from 500,000 to 575,000. The draft horses, which do not exceed 10 percent of the total number, are slowly being replaced by machinery.

Rodeos, or domas, as they are called in Uruguay, are held annually in Montevideo and other cities of the country. They consist of horse riding and breaking.

### Hides and Skins

The production of hides and skins in Uruguay depends on the commercial slaughter of animals by the packinghouses, municipal slaughterhouses, and home slaughter. For years, there have been sufficient hides for domestic use with a surplus for export. Imports have been negligible except for possibly a few tanned hides. There is no governmental control of the sale of hides and skins. The large packinghouses sell and export their own production. The hides and skins from interior slaughterhouses and rural slaughter are sold to private warehouses in Montevideo and then to exporters. The principal market for these products is England, which took more than 32,000,000 pounds in 1949. Total exports of hides and skins have increased by about 50 percent since the period 1935-39.

A tanning industry has developed in Uruguay that uses a large number of the domestically produced hides. Its growth has been remarkable but follows as a logical development in view of the following three major advantages of the domestic industry: Abundant local rawhide production, cheap labor supply, and the proximity of quebracho extract (a forest product from Paraguay and Argentina used in dyeing the hides). In 1940, Uruguay produced a total of 708,147 tanned cattle hides and sheepskins, and by 1944 production had increased by 150 percent, to 1,062,052 units. There were 43 tanneries in 1942 and 57 tannery installations by 1947, even though 3 of the largest tanneries could adequately supply domestic requirements. In addition, there are a large number of individual tanners distributed throughout the country whose production is small and is destined for local consumption. By 1945 the domestic leather-manufacturing industries increased the value of their production to 150 percent of the 1936 output.

Since the beginning of World War II, the quality of Uruguayan tanned leathers has improved chiefly because of the high requirements of the export market. Wartime demand for tanned cattle-hide exports caused a jump from an annual average of a little more than 1,320,000

pounds in 1938-42 to an average of 5,510,000 pounds for the years 1943-44. Lately, however, exports of tanned hides have gradually declined because of the high cost of the Uruguayan product with the result that production also had to drop. Higher prices of raw hides, higher wages, and increased prices of chemicals and quebracho extract are making it difficult for the local tanneries to compete in the present world market with countries such as the United States and Canada.

Consumption of raw hides and skins in 1947 was the lowest in several years, being estimated at 970,000 pounds as compared with 1,400,000 in 1946. An increase in consumption is expected again, however, because of the government's policy of encouraging the tanning of as many hides as possible, either for local use or for export as tanned leather. A larger population and a higher standard of living are also increasing consumption. A local leather handicraft industry has been developed in the past few years by European refugees who specialize in ladies bags, belts, and leather wearing material. Although this industry absorbs only a small amount of the leather at present, it is one of the factors contributing to an increased consumption.

### Poultry and Eggs

The poultry industry of Uruguay is still relatively undeveloped, with fewer than 20 commercial poultry farms in the country. The equipment in rural poultry establishments is primitive; fowl have to sleep in trees, barns, and places built for other uses. Grain for feeding is scarce so it is more profitable when the flocks are raised in small groups and can gather most of their food from the natural pastures. Another reason why only a few commercial poultry farms have developed in Uruguay is the extreme variation in weather conditions. Abrupt changes in temperature occur frequently and, even though heat and cold are not extreme, the quick changes, perhaps over only a few hours, often stop hens from laying.

Chickens are generally kept as a side line to other farm activities. Under these conditions, they are considered fairly profitable. There were an estimated 5,312,000 chickens in Uruguay in 1946, 4,912,000 in 1947, 3,952,000 in 1948, and 3,752,000 in 1949.

There are few purebred chickens, about 90 percent being of mixed blood. In recent years, some purebred flocks have been developed, mostly of New Hampshire Reds with Rhode Island and Light Sussex following in order of importance. Most chickens are hatched by natural incubation since breeding by incubators is still in the early stages of development. Chickens have no regular organized market in Uruguay but are sold by a number of municipal markets and a few grocery stores. Chickens in the interior are sold to local stores and are picked up by truckers and taken to the Montevideo market. Since this process often takes 2 or 3 weeks, the chickens generally reach the market in poor condition.

Most of the turkeys produced in Uruguay are the Broad Breasted Bronze. They are seldom consumed locally but are exported in frozen form to the traditional European market, especially England. Turkeys are not raised on a large scale in Uruguay, partly because of the feed shortage and also because the market season is late. Most turkeys are hatched from October to November, but the export market does not open until July of the following year. Uruguayan packers estimate that about 100,000 turkeys are produced annually for export.

Poultry production is carried on in all parts of the country but is most dense in the southern part. The annual consumption of birds, principally chickens, is considered to be about 8,800,000, while annual consumption of eggs is approximately 286,000,000. Just how many eggs are produced in a year is not known, but the annual yield per hen is low, only about 64. An average of 40,000,000 eggs was exported between the years 1931 and 1941 but virtually none was exported in 1947. This drop in sales was due mainly to the more favorable price relationship of meat over eggs. The industrialization of egg products is limited because of the small, unsteady supply of eggs.

The government is taking steps to increase commercial poultry production by furnishing grain for feeding laying hens at a price below that on the market and is maintaining a model poultry farm and distributing high-quality baby chicks to farmers at low cost. Better chicken houses are being built and hedges are being planted to protect poultry from strong winds.

### Bees and Honey

The main part of the beekeeping industry is concentrated in the Departments along the Uruguay River from Salto to Colonia. The bees are kept chiefly in modern American-type hives, which formerly had to be imported from the United States but are now made locally. There are an estimated 75,000 hives in the country, not including old-fashioned box hives.

Production of honey averages a million pounds of strained product a year, and beeswax production is estimated at 44,000 pounds annually. (See Appendix for statistics on livestock and livestock products.)

## Crop Pattern

The principal Uruguayan cultivated crops are wheat, flaxseed, corn, sunflower seed, peanuts, rice, oats, barley, and potatoes. The value of production of these crops in 1949 increased by approximately 300 percent over the average for the period 1940-44 (table 10). The greatest increases were in wheat, flaxseed, and sunflower seed. Vegetables and fruit are produced for local consumption only, but when production exceeds demand some products are canned for off-season periods and for export in limited quantities.

Agricultural production is confined mostly to the southern and western sections of Uruguay, the rest of the land being used for pasturage. The largest and best land belt in the country, extending along the coast of the Uruguay River from Colonia to Artigas, resembles the western wheat belt of the United States. Here the grain, flaxseed, and forage crops are grown and agricultural production is the most highly mechanized. The truck-farming belt lies along the estuary of the Río de la Plata, about 30 miles east of Montevideo and 75 miles west of the city. The citrus zone is in the Salto-Rivera area, but in late years it has been shifting from this northern region to the truck-farming region in the south around Montevideo.

### Cereals and Grains

**Wheat.** Both in acreage and value, wheat is the most important field crop in Uruguay. Some wheat is produced in all sections of the country but the greatest concentration of production is in the Departments fronting on the lower Uruguay River and the Río de la Plata



(fig. 10). Most of this production is consumed within the country but in some years there is a surplus for export either as grain or flour. The wheat balance of Uruguay, for the years 1940 to 1949, inclusive, is shown in table 11.

It does not appear that there has been any marked upward or downward trend in either production or consumption of wheat. The average annual consumption for food and feed seems to be about 10,000,000 bushels. Yields per acre are low, averaging about two-thirds of a ton per hectare, or about 10 bushels per acre.

Per capita consumption of wheat for food in 1949 was 3.3 bushels. This compares with the United States consumption of some 3.2 bushels

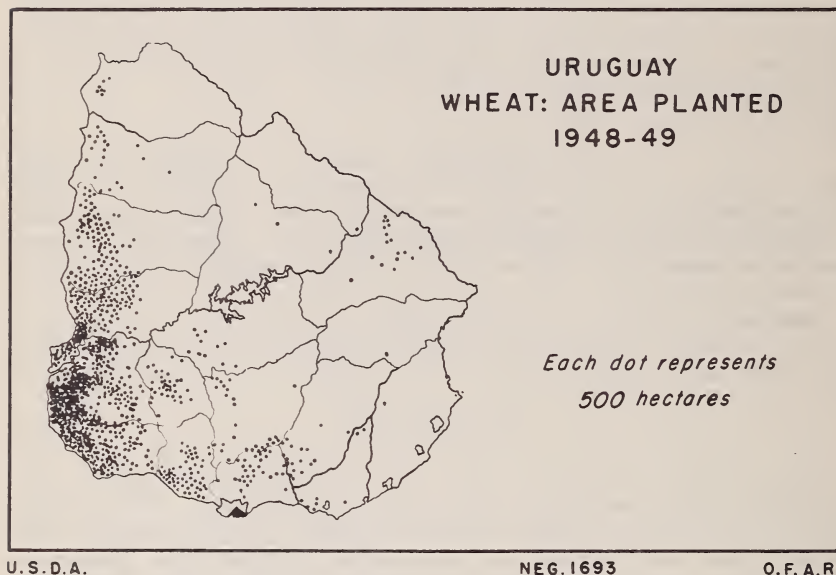


FIGURE 10.—Concentration of wheat acreage in Uruguay.

per person. Most Uruguayan wheat is eaten in the form of bread but it is also consumed in various forms of wheat paste. The favorite type of bread is hard rolls, although on farms and ranches it is common practice to eat unleavened hard, flat biscuits. Bakeries are numerous in all centers of population although home baking is common.

In recent years the government has maintained a minimum price for wheat. This guaranteed price does not seem to have been effective in increasing acreage or production, although in 1949 a record crop was produced.

The area sown to wheat has not grown in relation to the country's increased requirements. Since the price of wheat as fixed annually by the government has been kept at a price that insures the sale of bread at a low figure and has not taken into account the recent inflation in all prices nor the failure to fix the ceiling price on other cereals, the tendency has been to sow other cereals that command higher prices.

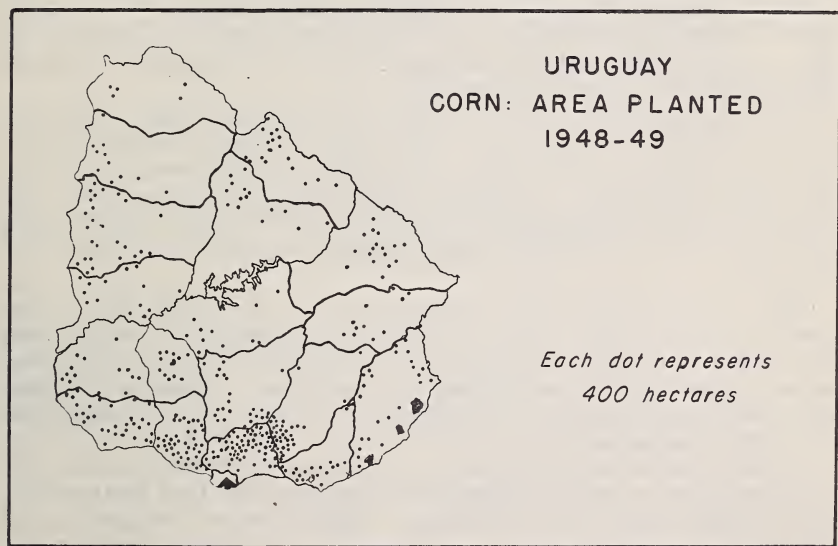
The 1945, 1946, and 1947 wheat crops were short and Uruguay was forced to import wheat at high prices. In 1948 the government took steps to augment wheat production by fixing a minimum price to



farmers at the highest rate in history and by selling to the millers at a lower price, covering the difference with official funds. The cost to the government was high but it was charged to profits made in foreign exchange transactions. The government became the only buyer and distributor of wheat through its agency, the Bank of the Republic. The critical wheat shortage was resolved, and in 1949 Uruguay harvested a record crop of 19,000,000 bushels and exported 8,000,000 bushels including both flour and wheat. Most of this surplus was sold to Brazil under a barter agreement. The basic price of wheat to producers was then lowered because of the large production and surplus which the government had difficulty in selling on the world market at prices equal to those it had paid the farmer. A subsidy is still in effect, however, because the government does not want a rise in the price of bread and wheat products which are important items in the Uruguayan diet, even though the cost of the subsidy is a sizable drain on government revenue.

The Uruguayan Government has also attempted to aid the flour milling industry by an export subsidy on flour. The important flour mills are located in Montevideo, Paysandú, San José, Florida, Minas, Dolores, Rosario, and Mercedes. The milling capacity in 1942 was about 20,000,000 bushels.

**Corn.** All Departments of Uruguay grow corn to some extent, but the main corn area coincides closely with that of wheat, with the center of production a little to the east and farther inland (fig. 11).



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FIGURE 11.—Corn growing widespread in Uruguay.

Corn is grown chiefly for grain, although a little is used as fodder. There is seldom enough produced to meet the domestic demand and what is available is usually consumed on the farms where raised. A small amount of corn is used for human consumption as green corn or in a popular dish called polenta, which consists of coarsely ground corn

cooked by steam and flavored with cheese or tomato sauce. Many people in rural areas use this dish in place of bread. Most of the corn, however, is used for feeding chickens and pigs.

The quality of Uruguayan corn is good but the yields are low and production does not appear to be profitable, especially in competition with wheat and sunflower seed. Production, acreage, and yield have not varied greatly in 30 years. The low yield of 10 to 12 bushels an acre is brought about by several factors. Only fair climate for corn is found in Uruguay; the distribution of rainfall often does not coincide with the period when the corn needs rain, and intermittent strong winds harm the corn stands. The primitive methods used in planting and cultivating the corn—mainly hand labor and no fertilizer or irrigation—also cut the yields. Most of the corn grown, too, is still of the ordinary flint varieties. No hybrid corn is grown commercially.

The crop of 1944 was the largest on record except for that of 1915 when 11,377,000 bushels were produced. The 1945 crop, however, was small because of drought during the growing season and the 1947 crop was only 3,339,000 bushels.

Following the bumper crop of 1944, the price of corn dropped. In order to support the price the government, by decree of June 21, 1944, was authorized to purchase corn direct from farmers. Measures were also authorized to utilize more corn for fattening hogs. In 1945, however, the price of corn rose rapidly. In response to the crop shortage, the government in May 1945 authorized the importation of corn free of duty until September 15. Although the government is now asking for increased corn production and is experimenting with hybrid seed in several parts of the country, production still remains low. A short crop in 1949 and 1950 is responsible for the current extremely high prices of corn on the market.

The consumption of corn is rapidly increasing although production shows no appreciable increase. The greater demand is attributed in part to a wider use of corn for draft horses and an increased feeding of poultry and hogs. At times, a great deal of corn has been used directly as fuel and for the manufacture of fuel alcohol. Imports have been made from Argentina in years of low production, mostly for feed purposes.

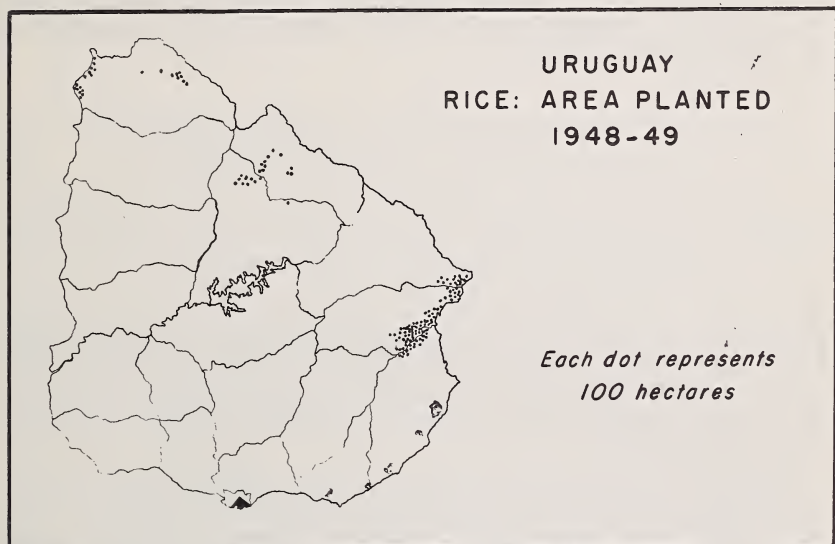
**Oats.** In area and total production, oats is the fourth crop in importance in Uruguay. The yield of oats, however, has always been low because of excessive pasturage. Oats form the most popular cultivated pasture in the country and are raised in preference to alfalfa because the Uruguayan soil, unlike that of Argentina, is not suitable for alfalfa production.

Consumption of oats is estimated at between 4,820,000 and 5,170,000 bushels annually, of which 2,411,000 bushels are for feed and processing, 620,000 bushels for crop seed, and 1,720,000 bushels for forage seed. Oats are planted in January and February for winter stock feeding. Most of the domestic crop is used for this purpose; the grain for feeding and processing is usually imported from Argentina.

**Barley.** Barley is grown in Uruguay both for malting and as a feed grain. In recent years the brewing industry has used from 160,000 to 230,000 bushels of barley, part of which has usually been imported from Argentina. The consumption of feeding barley is from 275,000 to 550,000 bushels. For this use the country is practically self-sufficient, with small imports or exports to balance supplies with requirements.

**Rye.** Rye is not an important crop in Uruguay. It is planted to some extent for winter pasture and for straw, and there is usually a small production for grain. The largest crop for grain in recent years was 7,000 bushels in 1950.

**Rice.** Rice is produced mainly in the northeastern part of the country, an area that appears to be an extension of the rice-growing region of eastern Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where climate and cultural practices are similar. About 70 percent of the rice is grown in this area, in the states of Trienta y Tres, Rocha, and Cerro Largo. The other 30 percent is grown in the northern Departments of Artigas, Rivera, and Tacuarembó (fig. 12). Production in the north is on small plots



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FIGURE 12.—Rice growing areas.

in contrast to the plantation system of the northeast, where most of the harvesting is done by combine. Rice is grown only under irrigation. Land where the rice is grown is unusually flat and water supply abundant from lakes and streams. Rotation with cattle grazing is practiced to keep the land in good condition rather than the use of fertilizers. The short-grain Japanese varieties are most widely planted in Uruguay.

Rice is not used in the daily diet of the Uruguayan as in many Latin American countries but is quite popular in soups, meat dishes, and desserts. Consumption has been increasing steadily for several reasons: Rice continues to be one of the lowest-priced foodstuffs; the higher level of income permits people to have more variety in their diets; and there have been intensive advertising campaigns by the largest single rice-growing establishment to stimulate consumer demand and increase uses of rice. Consumption now totals about 40,000,000 pounds of milled rice a year.

The production of this cereal on a commercial scale is a relatively new development in Uruguay. Only since 1931 has production been important enough to be included in official statistics. Until 1936,



imports were comparatively heavy, but following the crop of 1935 supplies for the first time exceeded domestic demand and on December 27, 1935, an act was approved prohibiting further importation of paddy rice except when authorized by special decree for seed purposes. Since 1936, Uruguay has been a net exporter of rice in most years. A record 26,973,000 pounds of milled rice was exported in 1948.

Rice prices are set for each crop by the government on the basis of production costs and other pertinent factors.

**Birdseed.** Birdseed, *Phalaris Canariensis*, is a relatively unimportant crop in the Uruguayan economy, but until recently it has been of some significance in foreign trade, as practically the entire crop was exported each year until 1941. Since then the crop has been absorbed domestically as feed. Area and production are small, however, ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 acres planted, producing from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds annually.

### Oilseed Crops

The production of oilseeds and the extraction of vegetable oils have been of increasing importance in Uruguay for the past decade. As a producer of vegetable oils, Uruguay now occupies an important position in the international market principally because of its exportable surpluses of linseed oil and cake. Flaxseed, peanuts, and sunflower seed are well-established crops, and there is some production of castor oil, oil of wild thistle seed, cottonseed oil, and rapeseed and olive oil. Except for meat products and wool, flaxseed is Uruguay's principal agricultural export. The nondrying oils and oilseeds, on the other hand, are produced mainly for the domestic market, and home production is usually supplemented by imports. Because of the development of the dairy industry, consumption of oilseed byproducts (cake and meal) has increased.

**Flaxseed.** After wheat, flaxseed is the most important of Uruguay's winter crops. It has been cultivated in Uruguay for more than 50 years. As far back as the season 1898-99, flax was grown on 3,378 acres. By 1902-03 the acreage had increased to 84,000. There was then a marked decline in acreage for several years, followed by an increase to an average of 126,000 acres in the 3 years before World War I. During the war, acreage again declined but increased rapidly in the 20's and 30's, reaching a maximum of 583,000 acres for that period in the year 1939-40. World War II caused another drop in acreage, and unfavorable weather conditions reduced seed production in 1942 and 1943 to less than one-third the production of 1940. Acreage increased again in 1944-45 and reached the highest in history in 1945-46, with 592,343 acres. By 1946, high prices had stimulated such an interest in flaxseed growing that the government was forced to conduct a campaign to encourage the sowing of wheat. It became far more profitable to raise flaxseed than wheat, since wheat had a fixed price to keep the cost of bread down while flaxseed prices were determined only by foreign demand and international quotations. Now, however, price-control machinery has been set up covering flaxseed. Relatively large acreages have been maintained but area and production are expected to decline again because of the uninterrupted planting of flaxseed year after year on the same land (fig. 13).

Linseed oil production has always been small, but it has grown considerably during and following the war years, providing a sizable



URUGUAY  
FLAX: AREA PLANTED  
1948-49

*Each dot represents  
400 hectares*

U. S. D. A.

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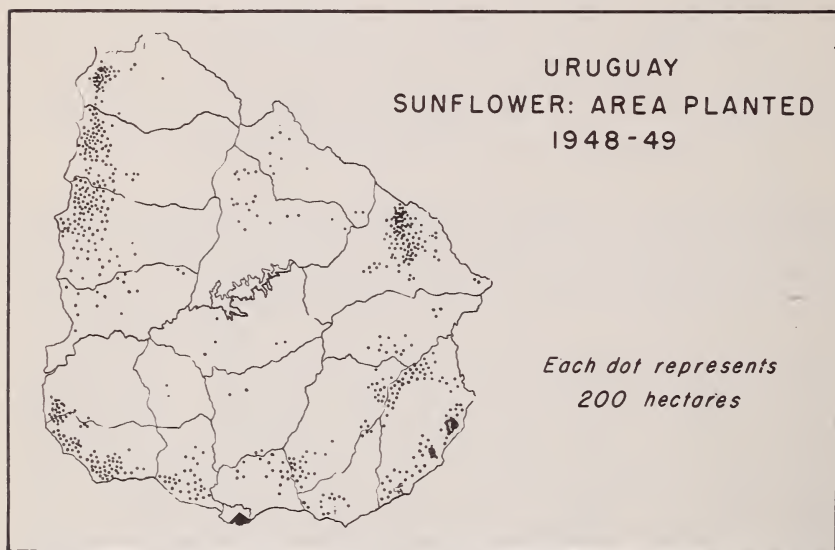
FIGURE 13.—Flax acreage is mostly in western Departments.

exportable surplus. Exports of linseed cake are important, too, averaging 80,000,000 pounds in the past 5 years. Under peacetime conditions the United Kingdom and continental European countries have always preferred to import the seed. Following the development of a domestic industry in 1946, however, the Government of Uruguay prohibited the exportation of linseed to protect the domestic oil crushing industry, which by 1947 had sufficient capacity to crush all of the domestic crop. Later, in 1948, the government had to reverse this policy and authorized exports of flaxseed because large stocks of seed were piling up on farms in the interior and were being held by middlemen as a result of the loss of an export outlet for the oil. At first the Uruguayan Government tried permitting the Bank of the Republic to advance 70 percent of the value of the linseed oil held in stock and authorized the bank's purchase of oil at 95 centesimos per kilo when necessary. The oil still failed to move out of the country so it became necessary to permit the sale of seed. Exporters were allowed to export 1.5 tons of seed with every ton of oil. As an additional incentive to oil exports in 1950 the government had an export subsidy for linseed oil. As a result of the subsidy the price paid to the producers for flaxseed has increased. The loss of a market for linseed oil and byproducts would be a serious blow to the economy of the country because exports of linseed oil and byproducts in 1946 and 1947 averaged more than 10 percent, by value, of Uruguay's total exports. During the latter part of 1950 exports of both oil and flaxseed increased because of the subsidy and greater foreign demand.

**Sunflower Seed.** The production of sunflower seed for oil is comparatively new in Uruguay; the first large crop was produced in 1940. Statistics of production are less reliable than those for older established crops, but apparently production for 1940-41 was about 50,000 short tons. The crops of the following 2 years were smaller, but sunflowers are now a well established and profitable crop. Production in 1951

was the largest on record, with 122,000 short tons of seed produced. That was the first time Uruguay had a significant surplus of cooking oils. This increase in production was brought about primarily by the strong domestic demand for sunflower-seed oil for cooking. Formerly, olive oil had been used for cooking but supplies were cut off during World War II. No exports of sunflower seed are permitted but exports of oil and byproducts are generally allowed when there is a surplus over domestic needs.

Sunflower seed is known as a summer crop, is sown during the last quarter of the year, and is harvested from April to May of the following year. Harvesting is done by cutting each head by hand. The heads are then stuck upside down on the sharpened stub of the stalk until dry, to prevent loss from birds. Most of the production is in the Uruguay River Departments, with the Department of Colonia the leading producer followed by Cerro Largo and Rocha (fig. 14).



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FIGURE 14.—Sunflower acreage in Uruguay.

**Peanuts.** Small quantities of peanuts have been produced in Uruguay for many years, but imports have far exceeded production and have supplied a fairly important oil crushing industry. Up to 1935, production was usually between 330 and 770 short tons a year. In recent years, particularly from 1938 through the war years, both acreage and yield have increased and domestic production has largely replaced imports. In 1942, 3,900 short tons were harvested from 14,800 acres planted and, in 1949, 11,700 short tons from 44,000 acres were produced—the largest crop in history. Imports of peanut oil, which had been of considerable importance, also declined, and Uruguay was an exporter of about 5,000 pounds of peanut oil in 1949. Uruguay has also become an exporter of some peanut cake, although domestic consumption for feed is increasing.

Peanuts, like sunflower seed, are also a summer crop. They are produced mainly in the northwestern part of the country in the Departments of Rivera, Tacuarembó, and Salto, where the soil and climatic conditions are particularly favorable (fig. 15). The yield is low as is



FIGURE 15.—Peanut acreage in Uruguay.

the oil content of the nuts, but peanut oil is preferred to sunflower-seed oil and is used mainly for blending.

The government supports the price of peanuts, and this support accounts to a considerable degree for the recent increased production.

**Other Vegetable Oils.** Olive oil has been produced in small quantities in Uruguay for many years, and large quantities were imported until domestic supplies of sunflower seed and peanut oil became available. Since olive production has never proved very profitable in Uruguay, more time has been spent in developing the peanut and sunflower-seed crops, which are now able to take care of domestic edible-oil consumption. There is some production of castor beans and oil in Uruguay but statistics are lacking. Thistle-seed oil has been produced experimentally. The oil is of good quality and unlimited quantities of wild thistle are available throughout the country.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Fresh fruits and vegetables are produced in Uruguay entirely for domestic consumption with the exception of possibly small quantities of citrus fruit. Grapes, the most important fruit crop, are used almost entirely for domestic wine, a little of which is exported. Occasionally small quantities of other fruits and vegetables are canned and exported when small surpluses occur. Bananas are imported regularly from Brazil, and quantities of vegetables and other fruits are also imported.



**Grapes and Wine.** The production of grapes is by far the most important fruit growing industry in Uruguay. Grapes were first planted there in 1694 but the industry developed slowly. It was not until 1900 that large-scale commercial production was developed. In 1897, there were 834 vineyards but by 1905 there were 1,453 and in 1947 there were 17,949 vineyards with 83,000,000 grapevines.

Grape culture is largely concentrated in or near the metropolitan area of Montevideo, with secondary production areas in the Uruguay River Departments.

Fairly good yields are obtained with careful cultivation and spraying, but the climate is not too suitable. Strong winds often injure the vines and cool cloudy weather often interferes with the ripening of the fruit. The average production of grapes from 1940 to 1944 was 110,000 short tons, compared with a 1949 crop of 130,000 short tons. The government fixes the prices of the grape crop usually after the size of the new crop has been determined and a study of production costs and demand factors has been made.

The internal market for grapes and wine is excellent. Nearly all of the grapes produced in Uruguay are used in the manufacture of wine, the principal beverage of the Uruguayan people. Production is ordinarily sufficient to supply requirements and little wine is either exported or imported. Average production of wine from 1937 to 1941 was 16,000,000 gallons and in 1947 it was 17,000,000. A common red wine is preferred and common white wine and claret are second and third choices. Per capita consumption is estimated at 8 gallons annually.

**Citrus Fruit.** Citrus fruit is relatively unimportant in Uruguay on a commercial scale, though many people grow their own fruit. The principal commercial areas have been Salto, Rivera, and Cerro Largo, but commercial production is shifting to the truck-farming region around Montevideo. The yields in the new region are lower, but the transportation charges are much less and the market there is good. The best available index of commercial production of citrus fruit in Uruguay is the deliveries made to Montevideo, the chief market of the country. Deliveries made in 1947 amounted to 42,000,000 pounds of oranges, 7,000,000 pounds of lemons, and 26,000,000 pounds of tangerines. In 1949, estimated deliveries were placed at 32,000,000 pounds of oranges, 4,000,000 pounds of lemons, and 18,000,000 pounds of tangerines.

There are no official statistics for total production of citrus fruit in Uruguay, but an estimate places the number of producing orange trees in 1945 at 2,200,000. By 1948, however, the number of trees was reduced by about 60 percent because of the destruction of groves in the vicinity of Salto (chief citrus-growing section of Uruguay) by the citrus disease *Podredumbre de la Raicilla*. Losses have been offset in part by new plantings, which have been grafted to virus-resistant trifolia. Consumption of oranges currently equals production, and at present there is little hope of sufficient quantities for large-scale exports. Other citrus tree losses were smaller—about 50 percent. Lemon and grapefruit production meet the internal needs of the country. Grapefruit consumption, however, is limited. Lemons grow well in Uruguay, but there is difficulty in finding an export market for them.

**Potatoes.** The annual consumption of potatoes in Uruguay is a little more than 2,000,000 bushels, about 1 bushel per capita for the entire country, but in the cities the per capita consumption is much higher than in the rural districts. Usually about half the potato re-



quirements are grown in Uruguay and the other half is imported, although an occasional exceptional harvest does about meet domestic demand. When there is a surplus of potatoes in Argentina, that country is the chief source of imports, and various European countries, the Union of South Africa, and Canada have supplied relatively large amounts just before the war and since then. In 1940, 1941, and 1942, Argentina was able to supply the needs of Uruguay for table potatoes, but seed potatoes were imported from Canada. In 1943, because of the drought, the summer crop was small both in Argentina and Uruguay, and exports from Argentina were prohibited. As a result, there was an acute shortage of potatoes in Uruguay, and prices were high. This shortage stimulated plantings, and the 1944 crop amounted to more than 2,000,000 bushels, making Uruguay nearly self-sufficient in potatoes for the first time. Production in 1948 was 1,400,000 bushels and in 1951 it is estimated at 1,700,000.

Uruguay produces two crops of potatoes a year. There is a principal, or summer, crop planted in August or September and a winter, or secondary crop, planted in January and February. It is a general practice to import seed for the summer crop and to use second-generation domestic seed for the second crop. The climate and soil of Uruguay are fairly good for potato raising, but yields are low—about 50 or 60 bushels to the acre—because poor cultivation methods are practiced and noncertified seed is used. The growing periods are short, necessitating the use of quick-maturing, poor-keeping varieties of potatoes, which usually provide an abundance of potatoes at harvesttime but leave scarcities in a part of the period between harvests.

Potatoes are grown mainly on the small farms or truck gardens near Montevideo in the Departments of Montevideo, San José, and Canelones, but a secondary production area is developing in the Departments of Salto, Rivera, and Cerro Largo in the north, which provides approximately a tenth of total production. All Departments produce some potatoes but in small quantities and with little profit.

Uruguayans are fond of potatoes, and consumption could be increased with more plentiful year-round supplies. The government is making efforts to increase production, but there is little likelihood of attaining self-sufficiency throughout the year any time in the near future.

Since January 1951 the government has controlled the price of potatoes, to both growers and consumers. Previous to that date only the price to the consumer was set. Prospects of a large crop and probable fall in potato prices made the government decide to establish a price floor to protect producers, as well as a maximum retail ceiling price to curb speculation.

Sweetpotatoes are grown all over Uruguay, but the main production is concentrated in Canelones, or in the area near Montevideo. Large quantities are also grown in Rivera near the Brazilian border. Production averages between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels annually. Sweetpotatoes furnish an important source of cheap food for the Uruguayan people but are not of great importance commercially. They are used in meat stews and are baked and candied.

**Pulse Crops.** Beans and peas are generally produced in sufficient supplies for local use, and chickpeas and other pulses are imported to supplement insufficient local supplies.

## Other Crops

**Tobacco.** Tobacco is a minor crop in Uruguay, with production largely concentrated in a small area near the junction of the Departments of Canelones, Florida, and San José, a few miles north of Montevideo. Until recently, there was a secondary production area in Tacuarembó, but no plantings were reported from that Department in 1945. Tobacco is grown on small farms, averaging a little more than 3 acres; a few are as large as 25 acres. Several varieties of the *Nicotiana Tabacum* leaf are the only type produced in Uruguay. The quality of the tobacco is poor; it has little aroma, and yields are low. The variable weather, with alternate long summer droughts or excessive rainfall, a lack of the use of sufficient fertilizer, and strong winds have cut yields. Leaf production in the years 1945, 1946, and 1947 was the highest ever recorded. This increase was due to world shortages of leaf tobacco and constantly increasing prices for imported leaf. In 1948 the crop was the smallest in the past 15 years—only 668,000 pounds. There was a slight increase in 1949 and 1951, but since 1948 the trend has been downward. Most of the tobacco imports come from Brazil. About 85 percent of the tobacco used by the local manufacturers is imported.

Local production of cigarettes has been continuously increasing year by year, but there has been little change in cigar and other manufactured tobacco products. The local industry provided about 96 percent of the cigarettes consumed—about 7,500,000 pounds in 1948.

**Sugar.** Sugar requirements for Uruguay are estimated at 88,000 short tons a year, about 77 pounds per person, but domestic production, almost entirely from beets, supplies only about 2,000 to 6,000 short tons annually. The balance is imported, mostly from Peru.

Raw sugar may be imported for refining within the country but refined sugar can be imported only when the combined quantity of imported and domestically produced raw sugar does not meet consumption requirements. Consumption has shown a marked increase in recent years because of the availability of greater supplies since the war, higher consumer purchasing power, and increased consumption by bakers and beverage manufacturers. About 80 percent of the sugar consumed in Uruguay, however, is for home use. The government is attempting to make the country self-sufficient in sugar. To encourage production, it guaranteed to purchase the 1949 harvest at 35 pesos per metric ton and required the mills to accept all quantities of beet sugar delivered to them.

The greater part of the sugar beet crop is now grown in the Department of Canelones, where there is a local refinery to handle production and the soil is of medium-good quality, but where production is often limited by locusts and other leaf-eating insects. A modern mill for refining sugar is located at Paysandú; the owner hopes it will be able to produce approximately 11,000 short tons of refined sugar annually in about 5 years. The corporation has about 10,000 acres of land for growing sugar beets.

Sugarcane does not grow well in Uruguay because of the climate. Even in the northern Departments of Salto and Artigas it is considered too cold. Small patches have been grown since colonial times, but the crop requires irrigation and fertilizers and even then sometimes does not mature before cold weather. When the cane does not mature, however, the juice from it is converted into alcohol. An extensive

project along the Uruguay River in the Department of Salto is fostering the production of sugarcane.

### Feedstuffs

Uruguayan natural pastures are not only among the richest in the world but also rank high in the varieties of grasses produced. There are large areas of Dallas grass, which is particularly good for fattening cattle, as well as Bermuda grass and ryegrass. Areas of Sudan grass are sown and there are many types of native clover (fig. 16).

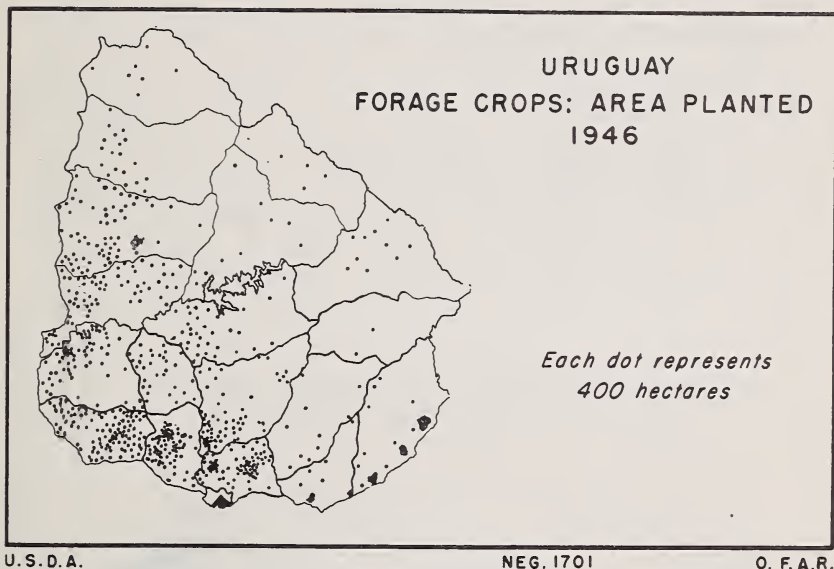


FIGURE 16.—Forage crop acreage in Uruguay.

Uruguayan ranchers have developed some special strains of cattle that do very well on these natural pastures without supplementary feeding. From June to September, however, pastures are generally not suitable for fattening and it is common practice to plant field oats and graze them during these months. Limited grazing does not appear to damage the oats but is thought to improve the yield by strengthening the root system.

Beef cattle do not generally suffer from a lack of feed except during extended dry periods, but the scarcity of grain for feeding dairy cattle when pastures are inadequate to support good milk production is one of Uruguay's major agricultural problems.

To help solve the feed problem the government in 1949 stipulated that any farmer who planted more than 500 acres of wheat must now sow at least 20 percent of the area to forage crops. It also is fostering the production of grain sorghum as a feed. Official statistics on the area planted to grain sorghum was never kept in Uruguay until the 1947-48 crop when 42,000 acres were reported.

Grain sorghum, locally known as *feterita* because that is the name of one of the first United States varieties to do well in Uruguay, is becoming more widely used as a substitute for corn and may eventually help to solve the feed shortages characteristic of the country.



## FOREIGN TRADE

### Total Trade

Uruguay, with its limited economy, needs many products from abroad and generally pays for these products by exporting enough surplus meat, hides, and wool to equal the value of import needs. With the exception of the years 1929, 1931, 1942, 1947, and 1948, Uruguay has had export balances in its trade for the past two decades (table 12).

Between 70 to 90 percent of Uruguay's exports by value before the war were products from the livestock industry. From 1929 to 1938, there was an increase in the importance of wool exports and a decline in those of meat and meat extract. In the years 1934 through 1938, wool was the most important commodity exported, averaging some 40 percent of the total value, with meat in second place accounting for more than 18 percent (fig. 17). Uruguay's imports consisted mostly

EXPORTS FROM URUGUAY OF WOOL, MEAT, AND HIDES  
AND SKINS IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUE

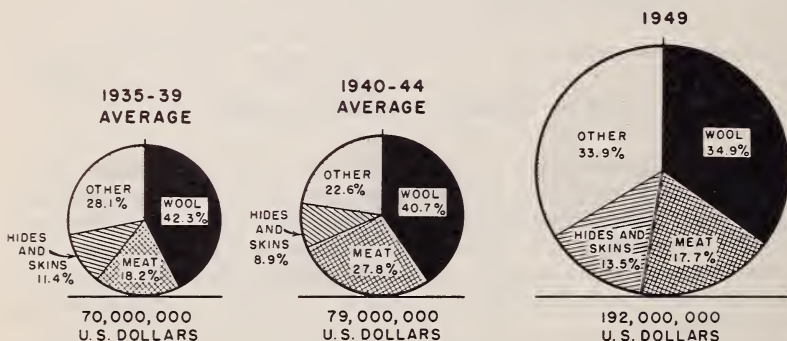


FIGURE 17.—Exports from Uruguay, livestock products.

of refined sugar, textiles, crude petroleum, coal, naphtha, fuel oil, iron and steel, and yerba maté. War dislocations, however, had considerable effect upon the commodities that Uruguay imported. The relative share of building material, fuel, hardware, electrical goods, and automotive vehicles declined because of the difficulty in obtaining finished goods related to the war effort. On the other hand, more raw materials, foodstuffs, drygoods and notions, novelties, and household goods were

imported, since they were under less rigid control in the countries of supply. The physical volume of imports decreased during the period but the value remained high because of price rises in the countries of origin.

As a result of trade dislocations, Uruguay's economy suffered from a shortage of coal and a wide range of semimanufactured and manufactured goods. Fortunately, however, the country's prewar industrial development had not progressed far enough to play a major role in the national economy. With greater industrial development, Uruguay's inability to import enough raw materials to keep local industries in operation might have been more serious.

The composition of Uruguay's exports was also affected by the war. Wool shipments were lower than those of meat and meat products and did not again regain first place until 1944. The products of the livestock industry—wool, meat, and hides—however, still supplied from 70 to 90 percent of the value of total exports. Prices for these products were remunerative and Uruguay was able to keep a favorable trade balance in the war period except in 1942 when an unfavorable balance occurred, largely because of the delay in marketing the wool clip and because of smaller shipments of meat to Great Britain.

In 1947 the value of both exports and imports reached the highest levels in 18 years, with imports valued at \$215,000,000 and exports at \$163,000,000. During 1947 and 1948, however, many of the import items Uruguay needed were available again and even though it exported wool and meat in the same or greater quantities at higher prices, its greatly intensified demand for imports not only balanced the current foreign-exchange income but also required some gold and foreign-exchange reserves. About 25 percent of the value of imports in 1948 consisted of raw materials, 14.2 percent machinery, 11 percent automotive vehicles, and the balance, in order of importance, of construction material, combustibles, and lubricants. The import balance in 1948 of about \$22,000,000 was somewhat less than the \$52,000,000 for 1947, however, because of increases in the values of exports, operation of an import control system, and more abundant farm crops (table 13).

A favorable balance of trade in both 1949 and 1950 came about as a result of record exports by value and the policy of selective import controls. Imports fell off again in 1949 because of the government's policy of restricting imports, primarily from the dollar area, to conserve dollar exchange but during the second half of 1950 import controls on essential merchandise were gradually eliminated. The relaxing of import controls on essential merchandise was made possible by heavy wool exports to the United States, which put an end to the dollar-shortage problem. Raw materials still constituted the leading import item, followed by machinery; imports of foodstuffs were also important.

Wool is still the most valuable export commodity. Meat is in second place and hides and skins in third place. Exports of industrial and natural agricultural products as a group were second in value in 1949 but fell off in 1950 because of a depressed world market for peanut and flaxseed oil and drought conditions that cut the supplies of cultivated crops (table 14).

The geographical distribution of Uruguay's trade was also changed by the war. During the prewar period, one-half by value of all of Uruguay's exports were taken by the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany, and about one-half of the imports were supplied

by these countries, with the United Kingdom maintaining the lead.

When the war broke out, markets in continental Europe were cut off, except those in the neutral countries, which supplied about 40 percent of Uruguay's imports and took some 40 percent of its exports. The American countries began supplying Uruguay with some of the products it could not get abroad and taking some of its exports, although Great Britain continued as Uruguay's second best buyer. The United States took first place as a customer and, by 1944, Brazil became second-best supplier.

By 1946, however, the prewar trade pattern was once again becoming apparent. European countries were regaining their position as important sources of Uruguayan imports, although the United States continued to dominate both exports and imports through 1948. In 1949 and 1950 the United Kingdom regained its place as principal supplier of the Uruguayan market, with the United States in close second place (figs. 18 and 19).

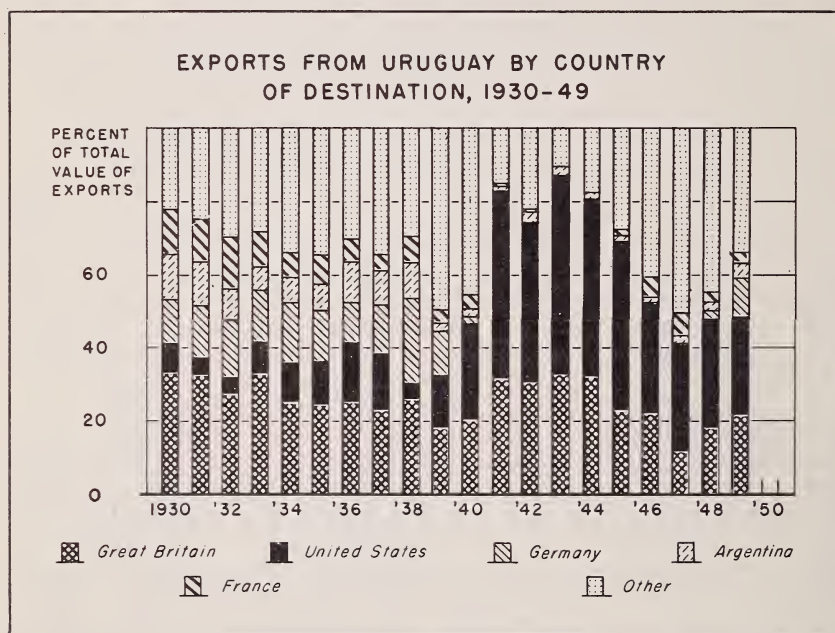
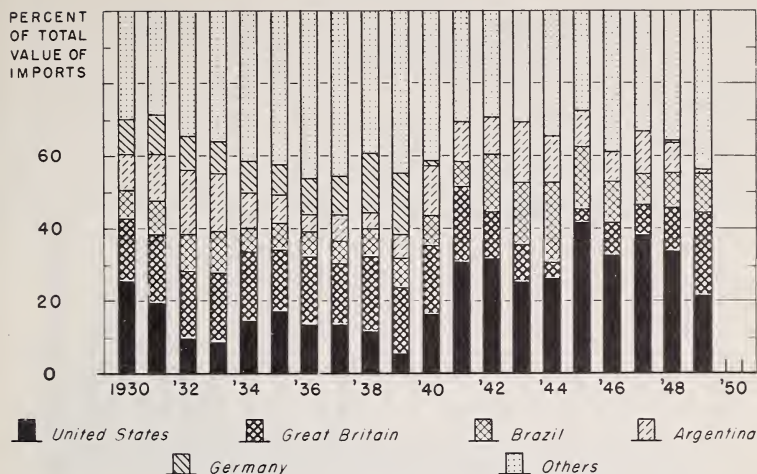


FIGURE 18.—Destination of exports.

Uruguayan exports to a number of important markets declined sharply in 1950 but exports to the United States rose to almost half of the total, compared with about one-fourth in 1949. This increase, of course, was a reflection of Uruguay's participation in the booming wool market (fig. 20). Exports to Great Britain dropped off sharply in 1950 because of the suspension of meat exports to that country during the last half of the year. This suspension was due to a failure to negotiate an extension of the Ninth Bulk Meat Contract.



# IMPORTS INTO URUGUAY BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1930-49



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 1688

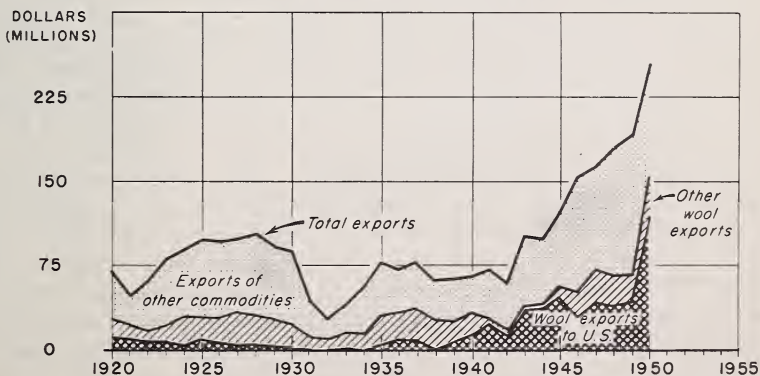
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

FIGURE 19.—Origin of imports.

## Importance of Trade to the United States

United States trade with Uruguay fluctuates widely (fig. 21). United States imports during the 1920's reached a high of \$18,700,000 and then

## URUGUAY: VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS AND WOOL EXPORTS, 1920-50



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

FIGURE 20.—Exports of wool and other commodities from Uruguay.

declined sharply to \$2,100,000 in 1932. There was a substantial recovery again in 1937 to \$13,800,000 and a drop in 1938 to \$4,800,000. The

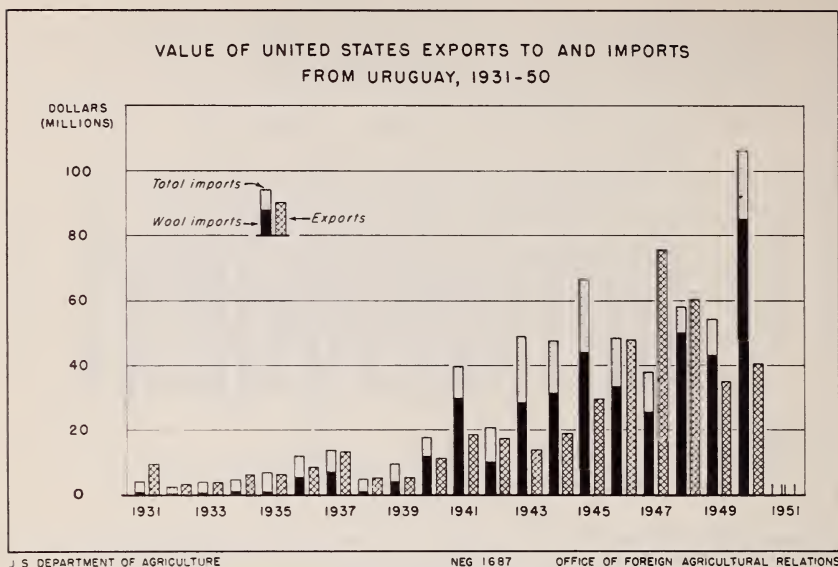


FIGURE 21.—United States trade with Uruguay.

greatest amount for any one year, however, was recorded in 1950 when a total of \$106,100,000 worth of goods was imported. Exports to Uruguay from the United States have in general followed the import trend, with a decline of almost 90 percent between 1929 and 1932. Exports in 1938 reached a low of \$4,100,000 and exports in 1950 were \$40,200,000.

Imports into the United States from Uruguay are composed largely of certain dutiable agricultural and pastoral products, whereas imports from many other Latin American countries are chiefly articles duty-free. Even though products from Uruguay are produced in the United States, there are periods of large demand in this country when substantial quantities are imported and also periods when imports have been greatly curtailed, notably of wool and hides, because United States domestic supplies are adequate. The wide fluctuations in imports have been due largely to wide changes in the price and volume of United States imports of wool, the leading import from Uruguay, as well as to the fluctuation of the general price level. The value of wool imports into the United States dropped from \$68,000,000 in 1929 to only \$96,000 in 1932 but was the highest on record in 1950 with imports of \$85,000,000 worth of wool. The percentage of wool in the total imports of the United States from Uruguay varies, at times reaching more than 80 percent of the total and dropping to less than 30 percent. Other imports into the United States from Uruguay are canned meat, purchases of which are more stable than wool, hides and skins, flaxseed, tankage, and meat extracts.

Exports to Uruguay from the United States are mainly of manufactured products. The most important groups of commodities are

electrical machinery and apparatus, agricultural machinery and implements, and cotton semimanufactures, including yarns. United States exports to Uruguay depend a great deal upon the rise or fall of United States purchases in Uruguay. Since 1933, Uruguay has operated on the principle of a bilateral balancing of trade and has restricted imports from countries with which it has had an import trade balance. Before Uruguay adopted this policy, the United States generally had a heavy export trade balance with Uruguay.

Uruguay supplies between 1 and 2 percent of the total United States imports from the 20 Latin American countries, but the percentage climbed to 3.6 percent in 1950. Exports from the United States to Uruguay were 0.9 percent of the total sent to the Latin American countries in 1938 and 1.5 percent in 1950.



## POSTWAR TRADE POLICY

Like most Latin American countries, Uruguay has an economy that is vitally affected by its international trade. Effective control over both exports and imports is maintained by the government. When in the national interest, the government may limit or prohibit trade of certain items or, on the other hand, it may encourage trade in various ways. The government's control of the trade policy governing agricultural products has been quite flexible. It prohibited the export of flaxseed before 1948 and exported only the oil, which was processed within the country. However, because of a decline in demand for oil on the international market, this policy had to be reversed and both oil and seed were exported. Flour is another example. Before 1947-48 only flour was exported. Later both wheat and flour were exported.

The export of wool and hides and skins is not subject to a great deal of government control, being mostly in the hands of export firms, although the government prefers the exportation of the processed products. Meat exports, however, are highly regulated, the aim of the government being control of the packinghouse industry. Import permits for farm products, particularly food, have been the most readily obtained, especially when local production has not met minimum demands.

### Tariffs

Uruguay depends upon its import tariff as a source of revenue and as a protection for its domestic industries, which it hopes will some day make the country more self-sufficient. Export taxes levied for revenue purposes are generally small and play a minor part in the fiscal system. Import tariff rates have been rather high except in cases where Uruguay has agreements with countries practicing reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment, or with respect to neighboring countries to which tariff concessions have been made. Before 1900, customs receipts accounted for 60 percent of all revenue. Since that time, however, the percentage has dropped. In 1947 receipts provided 30 percent of all government revenue, and in 1948 only 20 percent because of the reduced import volume following the imposition of strict import controls in 1947. Increases were again apparent in 1950.

### Trade Control Through Exchange Manipulation

All exchange operations are under the control of the Bank of the Republic and the Import and Export Control Authorities. The exchange quotas are assigned to countries from which goods are imported, based upon the purchases of the foreign country in Uruguay, and arbitrary exchange rates are set for imports and exports. The rate on exports varies with commodity—presumably it balances world market prices with domestic production costs—and provides for stimulating exports considered advantageous to the general economy.

After the war, the Uruguayans hoped that imports would increase and that some of the wartime barriers to trade would be eliminated. This did not happen, however and by the end of 1946, the Uruguayan Import and Export Control Authorities began considering the application of stricter controls to conserve the accumulated stocks of foreign exchange that were being rapidly depleted as a result of the increased demand for imports at home and the drop in demand for domestic products abroad.

In 1947 the imports of Uruguay were classified and foreign exchange was granted on the basis of these categories: First, essential goods and raw materials; second, goods considered desirable but not absolutely essential; and third, luxury goods and items that were manufactured in the country. By the middle of 1947, only those items in category 3 required an import permit, although in May of that year some manufactured goods were reclassified as luxury goods and hence also required prior permits. Toward the end of the year, however, a so-called unfavorable balance of trade appeared and supplies of gold and foreign-exchange reserves dwindled to a point where the government found it necessary to require prior approval of all imports, regardless of the category to which they belonged. This action was taken to reduce imports in general and those from the United States in particular.

During this period, attempts were also made to stimulate exports to the dollar areas by preferential exchange rates for certain export commodities. This line of procedure was made necessary because a complete return to the prewar system of triangular trade was blocked by the inconvertibility of the pound sterling so that direct sales to the dollar areas was the only important source of dollar exchange. Holdings of sterling were relatively large in 1949, but dollar-exchange holdings were exhausted by June of that year, and available gold stocks totaled only about \$12,000,000.

During 1950, exports of merchandise exceeded imports, particularly wool exports to dollar areas, and import controls could be relaxed again. One of the principal reasons for relaxing controls on imports from Europe was the fear that the international situation might become worse and that as a result Uruguay would have surplus balances of inconvertible currencies. It was feared that export controls might be imposed by the United States on essential merchandise that can best be obtained here, and that prices of these commodities might continue to rise. Uruguay was anxious, therefore, to make use of its replenished dollar-exchange reserves resulting from increased wool sales to the United States at high prices.

### Exchange Situation

Both free and controlled monetary exchange operate in Uruguay. Free exchange fluctuates daily according to supply and demand and is permitted for the transfer of capital funds. Multiple controlled rates are established by the government for purposes of foreign trade, and the profits between export and import trade are used to finance government subsidy programs. The profits shown in 1950 were 57,100,000 pesos compared with 40,000,000 in 1948.

Exchange controls were first used in Uruguay in 1931 because of the difficulties arising from the depreciation of the peso. In 1934 a system of three rates was established: (1) An official rate used for government

purchases, (2) a controlled free rate used for trade purposes with "quota" countries, and (3) a free rate used for special purchases and imports from "nonquota" countries. In 1937 the official and controlled free rates were abolished, the present official rate was established for essential imports and for imports from quota countries, and a free rate was kept for other uses.

From July 1944 to July 1947 the "free" rate for non-trade transactions was 1.785 pesos to the dollar; a rate of 1.900 applied to nonessential imports. In July 1947 the rate of 1.785 was abolished and exchange for all transactions in the free market was made available at the same rate until September 1948. At that time the rate of 1.900 was retained for nonessential imports and the free market rate became applicable solely to nonmerchandise transactions.<sup>21</sup>

The Uruguayan peso is probably one of the strongest currencies in Latin America as was shown when the Bank of the Republic withdrew nearly all support from the uncontrolled peso in February 1949 with the intention of allowing it to seek its own level. It ranged between 2.40 to 2.80 pesos to the dollar and temporarily stabilized between the two points at the end of the year. After September 1949, however, when Argentina announced the abrogation of the 25-percent gold backing law, the free market rate for the Uruguayan peso weakened to 2.66-2.76 to the dollar. When the British devalued, it dropped further, to about 3.00 pesos to the dollar and the bank withdrew from the exchange market until October. Upon the reentry of the bank into the exchange market, two new rates had been established, one on exports and one on imports, but their application was limited. The basic rates applying to most exports and imports were retained. The rates for other currencies were established on the basis of the dollar adjusted for the devaluation of various currencies.

The rate of 1.519 continued to apply to export wool and meat, and the rate of 1.78 to linseed oil, edible oils, hides, meat byproducts, and oilseed cakes. Textiles, pork, tanned hides, and leather products had the new rate of 2.35. The import rate of 1.90 applied to raw materials and prime necessities, and the new import rate of 2.45, to nonessentials and luxuries that probably comprise only about 20 percent of total imports. The new export rate of 2.35 may be low, so that exports of some commodities may have to be further subsidized to maintain a competitive position in the world market. At the same time, under the new exchange rates, the government's income from exchange profits should increase. (See table 107.)

### Trade Agreements

Since the war, Uruguay has found it increasingly difficult to maintain its large wartime favorable balance of trade. This situation has led to considerable interest on Uruguay's part in stimulating international trade through bilateral trade or commercial agreements. These agreements have been in harmony with the United States-backed concept of multilateral trade.

Uruguay signed a bilateral trade agreement with the United States in 1943, which provided for reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment with regard to tariff duties. In 1949, Uruguay entered into negotiations

<sup>21</sup> International Financial Statistics, Vol. 3, No. 1, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1950.



at Annecy, France, to become a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a multilateral trade agreement to which the United States accedes. Uruguay signed the agreement but it has not been ratified. The 1943 agreement will remain in effect unless terminated by either party or until Uruguay becomes a member of GATT by acceding to the agreement. By acceding, Uruguay will receive the benefits made available to every one of the contracting parties, as also do the United States and other members.

Uruguay also signed a Treaty of Friendship, Economic Development and Commerce with the United States in 1949. The treaty is the first of this type that the United States has negotiated with another American Republic. It is "based in general upon the principles of national and of most-favored-nation treatment unconditionally accorded."

## POSTWAR AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Uruguay's agricultural policy includes a broad plan to increase agricultural production, thus making the country more self-sufficient in foodstuff. Attempts to increase production are being made through such short-range efforts as fixing floor prices for livestock and crops and subsidizing agricultural production. On the other hand, it is hoped that, over a longer period of time, increased crop production will be accomplished: (1) by bringing about division of the larger ranches, used mostly for extensive livestock raising, and putting the land into the hands of small landholding farmers who will carry on intensive agriculture, fruit farming, and dairying or (2) by the development of the land by the government, either directly or through cooperatives. At the same time the government is encouraging more intensive and improved methods of livestock production.

In addition to purely local efforts toward improvement of the agricultural pattern of the country, Uruguay has entered into an international agreement with the United States for mutual cooperation under the point 4 program of technical assistance. The two countries have also concluded an understanding in respect to their agricultural programs. No detailed plans have been made, since they are awaiting a report from the agricultural survey mission sent to Uruguay late in 1950 by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. This report is to be the basis for expansion of the bilateral point 4 agricultural project agreement.

### Measures to Increase Supplies of Cash Crops

The Government of Uruguay has a flexible pricing program and a subsidy plan designed to promote self-sufficiency of certain basic crops at all times. The crops covered include wheat, flaxseed, potatoes, sugar, and rice. Prices of these controlled commodities are readily changed to meet changing cost-price relationships and variable factors of supply and demand. This point is brought out in the discussion of the commodities earlier in this bulletin. The wheat crop carries the major direct subsidy, but the sugar industry is an excellent example of a government-fostered industry that would not survive if price props and protective measures were removed. No direct subsidy is involved, but prices for sugar are set to both producer and consumer and are indirectly expected to stimulate the industry.

The government also intervenes in the marketing of these commodities to assure an adequate supply for home use. For example in the case of wheat, the Bank of the Republic holds a portion of the preceding wheat crop until the size of the new crop can be determined. This is done so the country will not be caught with a short supply as in 1947 when the crop was reduced by drought and Uruguay had to pay high prices to Argentina for its wheat.

Uruguay probably will continue to have a controlled pricing policy but there may be some modifications in the future.

The most outstanding policy measure passed by the Uruguayan Government in the postwar period was the land reform law, which has as its objective the increasing and improving of agricultural production and the betterment of the living conditions of the rural worker. The National Colonization Institute was formed to carry out the program. It is composed of five members of recognized ability and transacts its business with the Executive through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Under the new law, the state has the legal right to acquire private land through expropriation and to break it up into smaller units to be sold to farmers or to be developed directly by the state or by cooperatives. Real estate will not be expropriated, however, if already developed and improved by the owner. Also, expropriation proceedings can be stopped by any owner who gives assurance that he will carry out the colonization plan himself. According to the program, the price paid by the government for the land is based on the net rent paid immediately before expropriation or for the preceding 5-year period. A separate value is set for improvements. The expropriated land is to be put to its best use. Machinery, modern farming methods, and irrigation and soil conservation practices are to be used. Land, credit, and technical assistance are to be supplied by the state, as well as roads, community centers with schools and hospitals, and industrial plants for processing agricultural products. The rural inhabitants are to receive social benefits from the state and are to get help in organizing "colonies" and cooperatives for growing and marketing crops. All of these plans are directed toward increased production. So far the institute has operated more or less as a research agency. It has begun a study of soil and land classification and of the uses to which the soil should be put—forestry, cultivated crops, or grazing lands. A survey is being made of the land held by government agencies, which, of course, must be handed over to the institute.

Expropriation is increasing somewhat but, unless the present rate is accelerated, landholders working their own land will not soon be forced to give up or divide their holdings.

### Other Aids to Production

In addition to setting minimum prices for the basic commodities, the government grants subsidies on the retail prices of meat, milk, and bread for the people of Montevideo. It is taking an active part in encouraging the production of milk and in improving dairy cattle. A service has been developed for the individual testing of dairy cows and liberal credit is given to dairymen for purchasing milk cows. Less directly, the government is encouraging production by a system of crop insurance, experimental stations for the multiplication of livestock and imported seed, and a subsidy for chicken feed and forage crops. It has also built warehouses for storage and granted liberal quantities of foreign exchange for the importation of agricultural machinery.

### Government Control of the Cattle Industry

The fixed policy of the Uruguayan Government has been to supply meat to Montevideo at all times at low cost. It has had to pass a great many measures to accomplish this end. Through these measures the



meat packing industry has been brought more and more under government control.

Cattle numbers were greatly reduced during the 1943 drought but soon increased through the aid of the government. Despite this fact, there was a serious shortage of fresh meat in Montevideo in 1946. The scarcity of meat on the Montevideo market probably was due to the higher prices paid for cattle in the interior, where there was no price control. The government tried to counteract this meat shortage by prohibiting the purchase of animals destined for export and by restricting the slaughtering in Departments bordering on Montevideo. This did not help the situation, so the government-owned packing plant, Frigorífico Nacional, which has a monopoly on the supply of fresh meat to Montevideo, increased its livestock market quotations. This led to an immediate increase in cattle entries but was only a temporary measure.

In 1947 a scarcity on the Montevideo market again occurred because of a decree setting cattle prices on the basis of percentage of meat obtained. Ranchers would sell only cattle in top condition in the city, preferring to sell most of the stock in the interior where this decree did not apply. The government then set a price in Montevideo above that provided for in the meat agreement with the United Kingdom and made up the difference in subsidies from profits from meat sold in other markets. Indirect measures taken by the government to raise the price of cattle to the producer and get more meat on the market included the subsidizing of up to 75 percent of the freight on cattle from the interior and the lowering of the basic yield of dressed weight from 58 to 56 percent.

In 1948, additional measures were taken to assure a meat supply in Montevideo. Exports of beef were limited, private packinghouses had to reserve in cold storage some of their slaughter for Montevideo consumption, community slaughterhouses in the interior were brought under government control, breeding cows under 6 years of age could not be slaughtered and only 20 percent of the calves in a given year, and cattle imported for fattening and breeding were free of any fees and custom duties and could be reshipped to the interior with a discount of 50 percent in freight.

The price for live cattle was still set by the government at a point between the price at which it was economical to produce for a British meat contract, which takes most of the meat produced at a fixed price, and the higher free-market price for meat. The difference in the two export prices was set up as an account and known as the Meat Compensation Fund. The fund would have shown a profit in 1949 if the subsidy on meat furnished to the city of Montevideo and several other smaller subsidies had not been paid from it. The minor subsidies paid from the fund included payments for cattle held during the winter on pastures of oats in order to encourage the planting of artificial pastures, use of more modern techniques of production and a more intensive type of cattle raising than was used in the past, as well as certain freight subsidies on cattle shipments during the year.

Early in 1950 the high-priced free market for meat in Europe began to disappear and the Compensation Fund began losing money. The payments needed to liquidate the fund were made through the Bank of the Republic's profit in its Exchange Differential Account. An Export Commercialization Account (Commercializacion Carnes Expor-

tación) was then set up to take the place of the Compensation Fund and to pay subsidies to packers at the time of the shipment of their products. The payments from the Commercialization Account appear to be subsidies to the packinghouses but in reality are subsidies to the cattle raisers and the instrument by which the high price of cattle on the hoof is maintained. High prices in 1949 were responsible for the packinghouses being able to remain open throughout the year because of a plentiful supply of cattle for slaughter. In contrast to 1948, there was an adequate supply of meat for consumption in Montevideo.

The government controls the fixing of prices for all grades of cattle. For further control of the industry, it requires that all cattle sold in Montevideo must pass through the Tablada. There they are counted, weighed, and examined by veterinarians, and taxes and other charges are figured against the owners. At the beginning of each year, the government estimates the number of cattle that will be available for slaughter. It sets aside a certain percentage for local food purposes and then sets up an export quota for the year. The export tonnage is subject to change, based upon the actual number of cattle that enter the market as the season progresses. These controls were brought about largely as a result of the government's efforts to supply Montevideo with unlimited quantities of cheap meat and have put the government in virtual control of the processing and export of meat.

## FARM ORGANIZATIONS

There are four important farm organizations in Uruguay, two of which are composed of large ranchers and landowners. One of these latter, the Federacion Rural (Rural Federation) has as its primary purpose the obtaining of better conditions for commercial agriculture and meat production. The other, the Asociacion Rural (Rural Association) functions primarily as an official registry for "blooded" and pedigree stock. Operating on a smaller scale is the Confederacion Granjera del Uruguay (Uruguayan Grange Federation), which is an organization of small diversified farmers. Its policy is directed toward solving production and marketing problems affecting fruits, truck crops, poultry, and eggs. The fourth, and one of the most influential farm organizations of the country, is the Comision Nacional de Fomento Rural (National Commission for Rural Development). It represents the interests of the small farm granges and organizations. Delegates are sent to the annual congress, called by the commission, where farm problems are discussed and resolutions approved. These resolutions often form the basis for future legislation in the country.



## FOOD CONSUMPTION

Uruguayan food consumption in terms of energy value compares favorably with the other countries of the world that eat well. Calories total almost 3,000 (2,951) per person per day. The diet of the average Uruguayan is simple, consisting mainly of meat and potatoes. This is in contrast to many other countries of Latin America where rice and beans form the main diet.

Data for the past few years indicate that a change is taking place in the rate of consumption of certain foodstuffs in Uruguay. Beef, mutton, rice, wheat, milk, and sugar consumption is increasing, and consumption of such commodities as sweetpotatoes, pulses, pork, and edible oils shows a decline. The Uruguayan diet in general is probably not as well balanced as the United States diet because of the general low level of consumption of fresh vegetables. It is also deficient in eggs and dairy products but includes enough edible oil. Meat consumption is high when compared with most other countries of the world, except possibly Argentina, and wheat consumption is above average. Meat consumption in Uruguay is probably almost double that in the United States because in Uruguay meat is one of the cheapest staple foods. Potatoes and other starchy foods such as manioc meal and bananas are popular in the diet. Sweetpotatoes are commonly eaten in the interior of the country. Uruguay supplies domestically all of the meat, rice, edible oils, dairy products, and in most years the wheat that is consumed at home. It imports fruit, eggs, vegetables, sugar, and beverages.

The food balance shown in table 15 is a statistical summary of the Uruguayan food supply for the year 1949. It gives estimates of the amount of each of the products or groups of products supplied domestically, amount imported or exported, the quantity used for nonfood purposes, and that consumed as food. The portion used as food is put on the basis of calories per capita. This provides an indication of the per capita consumption level.

The few discrepancies that occur between the statistics shown in table 15 and those given in other places in the report can be explained by differences in the source of the data used or in some cases a difference in the extraction rate used.

Total food production in Uruguay, other than livestock products, increased by 30 percent from the prewar period to 1950. Taking into account population increases, total availabilities of food from indigenous crop production were some 16 percent greater per capita in 1950 than for the earlier period.



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When data from these sources were not available, estimates were made from Foreign Service reports.

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For production statistics see tables 10 to 39 and for statistics on trade, tables 40 to 106.

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Conversion factors used are as follows:

1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

1 metric ton equals	{	2,204.6 pounds.
		1.1023 short tons.
		45.929 bushels of barley.
		39.368 bushels of corn or flaxseed.
		68.894 bushels of oats.
		67.488 bushels of rye.
		36.743 bushels of wheat.
		50.616 bushels of wheat flour in terms of wheat.

Table 1.--Rainfall, by Departments, average, 1930-39, annual, 1943-47

[In inches]

Department	1930-39, average	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Montevideo . . .	37.7	37.6	36.7	36.4	42.3	29.1
Artigas . . . .	52.5	34.3	44.2	44.6	54.8	37.9
Canelones . . .	37.8	32.3	37.0	32.9	43.7	27.6
Cerro Largo . .	43.5	22.0	30.5	29.5	44.9	35.0
Colonia . . . .	39.2	29.4	34.6	38.5	44.3	26.9
Durazno . . . .	43.9	27.9	39.9	35.8	45.7	31.3
Flores . . . . .	42.4	30.4	46.6	40.7	49.3	35.8
Florida . . . . .	39.8	28.4	41.2	33.2	46.9	33.5
Lavalleja . . .	38.7	26.0	35.0	29.9	44.7	31.6
Maldonado . . .	37.0	33.8	40.4	32.1	46.3	27.7
Paysandú . . . .	42.2	29.9	35.4	33.6	54.9	34.7
Río Negro . . .	41.7	32.1	41.2	34.0	48.7	34.2
Rivera . . . . .	52.4	31.1	34.6	35.8	48.5	39.5
Rocha . . . . .	40.9	28.2	29.4	30.4	45.2	30.3
Salto . . . . .	46.7	33.2	33.0	36.0	53.3	41.4
San José . . . .	40.7	33.4	36.3	36.6	44.7	30.6
Soriano . . . . .	41.6	27.3	40.1	36.2	44.5	35.7
Tacuarembó . . .	47.6	30.3	36.1	33.6	50.4	42.2
Treinta y Tres .	42.6	25.8	27.4	27.6	46.8	35.6
La República	42.5	30.2	36.8	34.6	47.4	33.6

Source: Reports from American Embassy, Montevideo, and Dirección General de Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1939. Anuario Estadístico, v. 1.



Table 2.—Acreage planted to grains, forages, oilseeds, and leading miscellaneous crops, 1948-49, compared with 1939-40

Crop	1939-40	1948-49
<b>Grains:</b>		
Wheat . . . . .	1,164,864	1,279,953
Corn . . . . .	516,652	402,163
Oats for grain . . . . .	214,688	204,942
Barley . . . . .	45,456	77,547
Rice . . . . .	13,240	35,516
Birdseed . . . . .	7,198	13,734
Rye . . . . .	679	255
Total . . . . .	1,962,777	2,014,110
<b>Forage:</b>		
Alfalfa (estimate) . . . . .	34,594	34,594
Sudan grass (seed crop only) . . . . .	2,681	2,137
Oats for pasture (estimate) . . . . .	704,235	741,300
Miscellaneous (estimate) . . . . .	168,028	135,905
Total . . . . .	909,538	913,936
<b>Oilseeds:</b>		
Flaxseed . . . . .	650,696	618,981
Sunflower . . . . .	102,920	323,540
Peanuts . . . . .	8,678	43,583
Total . . . . .	762,294	986,104
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>		
Potatoes . . . . .	21,268	21,535
Sweetpotatoes . . . . .	24,070	17,776
Beans . . . . .	23,311	12,049
Wine grapes . . . . .	41,182	42,350
Tobacco . . . . .	1,794	712
Fruit trees (estimate) . . . . .	74,130	86,485
Sugar beets (estimate) . . . . .	3,459	6,178
Sugarcane . . . . .		2,478
Other (estimate) . . . . .	37,065	37,065
Total . . . . .	226,279	226,628
<b>Total cultivated area . . . . .</b>	<b>3,860,888</b>	<b>4,140,778</b>

Source: Compiled by Embassy from data supplied by the Statistical Division of the Uruguayan Ministry for Livestock and Agriculture.

Table 3.--Number and range in size of mixed farms (livestock ranches not included) in Uruguay, 5-year intervals, 1930-49

Number and size	1930	1934	1939	1944	1949
Number of farms . . .	37,306	39,905	39,848	34,484	36,834
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Size in acres:					
Less than 25 . . .	28.1	28.9	28.5	28.8	29.4
25-125 . . . . .	59.3	57.1	57.0	56.8	51.4
125-250 . . . . .	9.3	10.1	9.7	8.8	10.4
250-750 . . . . .	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.7	6.8
750-1,200 . . . . .	.2	.3	.5	.7	1.2
1,200-2,500 . . . . .	}	.1	.2	.4	.2
Over 2,500 . . . . .					

Source: Compiled by Embassy from data taken from Recopilación de la Estadística Agropecuaria del Uruguay, Publication No. 102, pp. 114, 115, Ministry for Livestock and Agriculture, 1950, Montevideo.

Table 4.--Number of tractors, harvesters, and threshers in use in Uruguay, 1930, 1937, 1946 (census years), and 1950

Year	Tractors	Harvesters	Threshers
1930 . . . . .	1,606	128	1,211
1937 . . . . .	2,256	300	1,463
1946 . . . . .	3,172	1,317	794
1950 <u>1/</u> . . . . .	<u>2/</u> 9,000	<u>3/</u> 2,500	600

1/ Estimate.

2/ Includes garden-size tractors, of which about 900 have been imported since 1946, and about 100 tractors other than wheel type for nonfarm use.

3/ Mostly combines (harvester-threshers).

Source: Compiled by Embassy from data obtained from the Statistical Division of the Ministry for Livestock and Agriculture.

Table 5.--Value of United States exports of agricultural machinery to Uruguay, 1938 and 1948  
[In United States dollars]

Type of machinery	1938	1948
Dairy equipment . . . . .		27,387
Poultry equipment . . . . .		13,599
Sprayers and dusters . . . . .	1,623	108,945
Implements of cultivation . . . . .	165,957	1,185,853
Harvesting machinery . . . . .	265,559	1,214,241
Seed separators . . . . .	33,586	37,828
Feed cutters and grinders . . . . .	1,087	63,307
Track-laying tractors . . . . .	6,422	444,430
Wheel tractors . . . . .	210,837	3,634,821
Garden tractors . . . . .		64,409
Parts and accessories <u>1/</u> . . . . .	34,890	411,288
Machine parts, except for tractors . . . . .		513,683
Windmills and parts . . . . .	12,698	141,247
All others . . . . .	6,941	373,906
Total . . . . .	739,600	8,234,944

1/ For all tractors; includes engines for tractors.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Livestock and poultry, by departments, May 1946

Number of head

Departments	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Hogs	Horses	Mules	Asses	Poultry 1/
Artigas . . . .	511,786	1,319,861	764	2,049	32,748	699	369	44,745
Canelones . . .	144,606	84,808	34	61,475	16,006	20	73	1,251,092
Cerro Largo . .	459,504	1,392,863	1,022	12,066	34,619	155	182	174,618
Colonia . . . .	299,182	367,575	91	21,970	45,657	553	310	460,593
Durazno . . . .	455,354	2,022,531	101	5,165	25,410	114	54	185,387
Flores . . . . .	239,631	982,642	39	3,781	14,864	228	39	139,992
Florida . . . .	402,031	1,341,572	347	16,634	24,557	244	86	444,420
Lavalleja . . .	430,373	1,437,865	3,695	21,629	25,895	61	97	556,379
Maldonado . . .	144,218	696,176	2,274	7,824	12,115	23	6	167,982
Montevideo . . .	8,762	489	30	4,289	2,920	75	55	279,046
Paysandú . . . .	538,163	1,555,009	387	8,831	59,653	547	298	224,877
Río Negro . . .	371,590	1,037,001	74	4,365	33,883	175	123	117,926
Rivera . . . . .	395,478	690,658	1,460	11,591	27,138	100	213	151,811
Rocha . . . . .	408,191	1,296,567	905	35,176	26,798	50	58	192,936
Salto . . . . .	546,868	1,461,385	1,289	4,593	42,259	775	486	90,974
San José . . . .	240,523	307,084	141	22,277	19,188	203	166	787,657
Soriano . . . . .	321,960	687,639	49	10,981	47,125	781	275	267,682
Tacuarembó . . .	611,770	1,726,413	3,126	13,002	38,630	306	229	160,894
Treinta y Tres	290,949	1,151,187	1,059	6,693	20,530	24	38	84,313
Total . . . . .	2/6,820,939	19,559,325	16,887	274,391	549,995	5,133	3,157	5,783,324

1/ Chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks.

2/ This does not include about 13,000 cows in towns.

Source: Ministry for Livestock and Agriculture, publication No. 102, Recopilación de la Estadística Agropecuaria del Uruguay, p. 126, 1950.



Table 7.--Cattle, classified by breeds, Uruguay, 1943

[Number]

Breed	Pure pedigree	15/16 blood	Unregistered	Total
Hereford . . . . .	81,264	216,269	3,224,022	3,521,555
Shorthorn . . . . .	18,190	39,849	511,456	569,495
Aberdeen angus . . . . .	1,586	7,605	44,312	53,503
Crossbred . . . . .			1,602,058	1,602,058
Dairy breeds:				
Holstein . . . . .	2,299	33,627	187,818	223,744
Normandy . . . . .	2,472	12,827	117,586	132,885
Other 1/ . . . . .	367	4,894	147,475	152,736
Total . . . . .	5,138	51,348	452,879	509,365
Grand total . . .	106,178	315,071	5,834,727	6,255,976

1/ Mainly milking Shorthorns, Jerseys, Brown Swiss.

Table 8.--Retail price of beef, compared with other staple foods, 1947 1/

Cut of beef	Centésimos per kilogram 2/	Other staple food	Centésimos per kilogram 2/
Front quarter (boneless) .	40	Bread . . . . .	30 to 40
Front quarter (with bone) .	23	Wheat pastes . . . . .	38 to 44
Hind quarter (boneless) .	50	Potatoes . . . . .	15 to 35
Hind quarter (with bone) .	32	Dry beans . . . . .	70 to 90
		Sugar . . . . .	52
		Cooking oil . . . . .	1.70 to 1.90

1/ See table 107, for conversion factors to U.S. currency.

2/ One kilogram equals 2.204 pounds and a centésimo is a hundredth of a peso.

Table 9.--Distribution of sheep by breeds, 1916 and 1943

[1,000 head]

Breed	1916	1943
Romney Marsh . . . . .		2,410
Marino . . . . .	4,363	2,139
Lincoln . . . . .	6,723	705
Black Face . . . . .		35
Corriedale . . . . .		3,856
Ideal . . . . .		344
Cross-breeds . . . . .		10,456
Criollo . . . . .		
Other . . . . .	387	347
Total . . . . .	11,473	20,289

Table 10.--Value of crop production, average, 1940-44 and annual, 1945 to 1949 <sup>1/</sup>

[1,000 pesos]

Commodity	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cereals and grain:						
Wheat . . . . .	20,796	14,323	18,974	26,365	80,131	90,627
Corn . . . . .	6,554	7,025	10,840	15,272	18,986	13,674
Rice . . . . .	1,632	2,062	3,786	6,021	6,375	7,643
Oats . . . . .	2,198	2,298	4,470	2,923	5,847	6,777
Barley . . . . .	749	866	1,648	1,588	1,852	4,017
Birdseed . . . . .	65	178	363	355	322	1,325
Rye . . . . .	4	10	18	12	29	15
Industrial crops:						
Flaxseed . . . . .	6,609	13,414	27,872	30,048	33,035	27,636
Sunflowerseed . .	2,536	4,863	3,618	5,679	9,173	12,842
Peanuts . . . . .	359	817	789	1,206	2,790	3,078
Sugar . . . . .	143	190	383	382	875	820
Grapes for wine	7,717	1,386	20,893	16,723	20,104	32,416
Tobacco . . . . .	77	. . . .	636	401	158	204
Guinea corn . .	36	44	103	225	272	346
Vegetables:						
Potatoes . . . . .	3,072	4,457	4,079	5,215	5,503	5,012
Sweetpotatoes . .	1,824	3,114	3,116	4,856	4,044	5,492
Beans . . . . .	610	437	417	547	938	1,330
Peas . . . . .	20	123	78	240	106	488
Onions . . . . .	164	353	236	844	1,019	725
Garlic . . . . .	405	983	846	758	536	792
Lentils . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11	24	7	7
Forage:						
Alfalfa hay . .	746	991	1,249	2,249	2,153	2,297
Sudan grass seed	83	63	75	183	122	171
Feterita seed . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	844	158
Other: <sup>2/</sup> . . . . .	( <sup>3/</sup> )	( <sup>3/</sup> )	50,424	( <sup>3/</sup> )	( <sup>3/</sup> )	48,500
Total . . . . .			154,924			266,392

<sup>1/</sup> See table 107, for conversion to U. S. currency.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3/</sup> Not available.

Source: Ministerio de Ganaderia y Agricultura 1950, Recopilacion de la Estadística Agropecuaria del Uruguay, Publication No. 102.

Table 11.--Production, net trade, carry-over, and domestic disappearance of wheat, 1940-49

[1,000 bushels]

Year	Carry-over	Pro-duction	Net trade 1/ 2/	For domestic use	Domestic disappearance		
					Total	Seed	Food and feed
1940 . .	. . . . .	9,901	+	2	9,903	9,903	1,368
1941 . .	. . . . .	7,060	+	3,487	10,547	10,446	1,612
1942 . .	101	13,667	-	215	13,553	10,076	1,459
1943 . .	3,477	12,388	-	450	15,415	11,841	1,195
1944 . .	3,574	11,046	-	1,033	13,587	10,646	1,239
1945 . .	2,941	6,645	+	2,909	12,495	12,495	1,266
1946 . .	. . . . .	7,958	+	2,949	10,907	10,907	1,380
1947 . .	. . . . .	6,681	+	4,744	11,425	10,876	1,865
1948 . .	549	15,562	-	1,470	14,641	12,416	2,005
1949 . .	2,225	19,044	-	7,518	13,751	13,237	2,033

1/ Wheat and wheat flour expressed in terms of wheat.

2/ Minus equals net exports. Plus equals net imports.

Table 12.--Uruguay's balance of trade, 1929-49

[1,000 U. S. dollars]

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance 1/
1929 . . . . .	91,679	92,006	- 327
1930 . . . . .	86,662	78,390	+ 8,272
1931 . . . . .	43,349	49,150	- 5,801
1932 . . . . .	27,428	26,123	+ 1,305
1933 . . . . .	40,238	38,491	+ 1,747
1934 . . . . .	55,790	49,075	+ 6,715
1935 . . . . .	76,528	47,730	+ 28,798
1936 . . . . .	72,057	52,996	+ 19,061
1937 . . . . .	78,225	63,375	+ 14,850
1938 . . . . .	62,016	48,009	+ 14,007
1939 . . . . .	62,857	52,146	+ 10,711
1940 . . . . .	66,439	54,936	+ 11,503
1941 . . . . .	70,846	63,135	+ 7,711
1942 . . . . .	57,775	63,662	- 5,887
1943 . . . . .	100,022	63,807	+ 36,215
1944 . . . . .	97,559	72,446	+ 25,113
1945 . . . . .	122,010	93,696	+ 28,314
1946 . . . . .	152,765	147,419	+ 5,346
1947 . . . . .	162,503	215,106	- 52,603
1948 . . . . .	178,124	200,430	- 22,306
1949 . . . . .	191,660	184,644	+ 7,016

1/ Plus equals net exports. Minus equals net imports.

Source: Dirección General de Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Anuario Estadístico, 2 v., 1921-41. Comisión Interventora del Contralor de Exportaciones e Importaciones de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Memoria, 1942-48. Ministerio de Hacienda, Uruguay, Informativo Publicación Mensual, 1947-49.

Table 13.---Uruguayan imports by major commodity groups, 1940-44 average, and annual, 1945 to 1949

$\sqrt{}$ , COO U. S. dollars<sup>7</sup>

Commodity group	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Raw materials . . . . .	17,608	29,975	45,974	65,452	51,924	47,903
Combustibles and lubricants . . . . .	13,008	12,034	11,538	14,533	16,362	18,863
Dry goods and general merchandise . . . . .	6,700	9,591	13,545	22,717	10,828	13,958
Foodstuffs . . . . .	7,042	10,752	20,954	18,782	13,552	20,337
Building materials . . . . .	5,015	9,955	14,962	15,962	16,913	16,453
Machinery . . . . .	3,041	3,294	9,095	16,093	29,112	27,366
Automotive vehicles . . . . .	1,780	2,815	10,040	21,297	22,385	14,669
Hardware . . . . .	1,502	2,038	3,217	5,170	5,118	5,062
Seed, forage, and plants . . . . .	2,497	2,080	2,128	3,526	3,604	1,367
Electrical goods . . . . .	935	1,125	1,726	4,273	4,025	4,508
Drugs and chemicals . . . . .	1,012	1,507	1,642	2,703	2,676	2,459
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,458	8,530	12,600	24,598	23,926	11,699
Total . . . . .	63,598	93,696	147,421	215,106	200,430	184,644

Source: Comisión Interventora del Contral de Exportaciones e Importaciones de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1942-43. Memoria. Montevideo.

Contralor de Exportaciones e Importaciones de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1949-50. Revista de Comercio Exterior. Publicación Mensual No. 94-105.

Ministerio de Hacienda, Uruguay. 1947-49. Informativo Publicación Mensual.



Table 14.—Uruguayan exports by major commodity groups, average, 1940-44, annual, 1945 to 1949

1,000 U.S. dollars

Commodity group	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Meat and meat products . . . . .	32,534	31,161	40,180	25,465	44,638	39,793
Wool . . . . .	32,169	57,194	52,419	71,179	66,088	67,045
Hides and hair . . . . .	3,868	11,888	23,083	20,618	21,976	27,990
Natural and industrial agriculture products . . . . .	3,905	7,340	21,878	35,983	38,483	45,340
Textiles and yarns . . . . .	3,381	8,582	8,438	3,933	2,572	3,835
Extractive industries . . . . .	1,046	1,185	1,485	1,652	1,741	1,672
Animals on hoof . . . . .	966	1,395	1,209	1,008	461	759
Chemical and pharmaceutical products . . . . .	31	240	406	301	207	55
Miscellaneous . . . . .	626	3,025	3,667	2,364	1,958	5,171
Total . . . . .	78,526	122,010	152,765	162,503	178,124	191,660

Source: Comisión Interventora del Contralors de Exportaciones e Importaciones de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1942-48. Memoria. Montevideo.

Contralor de Exportaciones e Importaciones de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1949-50. Revista de Comercio Exterior. Publicación Mensual No. 94-105.

Ministerio de Hacienda, Uruguay. 1947-49. Informativo Publicación Mensual.

Table 15.—Food balance of Uruguay, (population 2,132,000) 1949

Commodity	Production pounds	Carry-over	Imports	Exports	Available supplies	Distribution of available supplies				Extraction rate	Net food consumption		Daily calories per capita	Daily grams per capita
						Food					Total per year	Per person per year		
						Seed	Forage	Industry	Surplus					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat, including flour	1,127,646	133,502	1,000	456,001	818,147	121,563	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	907	26.73
Wheat, rough	99,096	9,254	12,844	6,173	9,920	10,180	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	1.59
Corn	187,005	24,194	211,205	4,950	4,850	171,035	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	38
Oats	112,421	12,477	124,898	3,177	112,421	81,664	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	12
Barley, common	19,164	1,407	17,757	1,115	24,147	81,664	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley, malt	37,540	3,755	33,785	1,074	37,540	14,872	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vegetables	187	2	189	51	189	51	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Potatoes 6/	68,541	112,728	181,269	19,424	181,269	19,424	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	1.27
Sweetpotatoes 6/	66,094		66,094		66,094		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	.41
Manioc	2,301	525	2,826	6,422	2,826	6,422	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	
Beans 6/	4,515	1,908	6,422	617	6,422	617	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	.97
Lentils 6/	24	846	870	6	870	6	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	
Chickpeas	181	833	1,014	15	1,014	15	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	
Dry peas	921		921	61	921	61	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	
Green peas	2,213	211	2,409	123	2,409	123	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	
Broadbeans	833		833	35	833	35	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	
Other 6/	104,611		104,611		104,611		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	
Fruit														
Apples	176,621		176,621		176,621		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	.42
Bananas	37,533		37,533		37,533		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	.13
Other	157,384		157,384		157,384		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	.45
Dried fruit	2,861		2,861		2,861		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	
Nuts	(4/)	943	943		943		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	
Refined sugar	4,127	186,137	190,464		190,464		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	382	1.1
Honey	992		992		992		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	
Meat														
Beef	636,252	258,125	378,127		378,127		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	453	30.21
Pork	178,568	28,781	149,787		149,787		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	215	14.7
Lamb	21,782	8,419	21,363		21,363		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	1.69
Offal, edible	16,538	8,358	18,097		18,097		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	1.73
Flax	2,502	2,308	2,194		2,194		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	.78
Chicken	22,046	107	20,681		20,681		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	1.32
Eggs	35,315	573	35,888		35,888		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	1.97
Milk	870,154		870,154		870,154		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	204	8.04
Cheese	11,464	4	11,464		11,464		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	1.51
Butter	4,427	(4/)	4,427		4,427		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	.01
Sunflowered	127,527 9/	75,950	111,103		111,103		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10.3	1.1
Residue	21,395 9/	19,107	10,902		10,902		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	
Animal fat, edible	6,604	13/	3,527		3,527		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	
Cocoa	57,400	5,917	51,563		51,563		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	15.5
Coffee		1,746	1,746		1,746		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	.07
Tea	635	635	635		635		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	
Yerba maté	56,378		56,378		56,378		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	24.1	
Wine	173,260	(4/)	173,546		173,546		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7.1	
Beer	69,520		69,520		69,520		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3.6	

1/ Production destined to be consumed in native state, or after being processed.  
2/ Processed food.  
3/ Includes cracked or broken grains.  
4/ If any insignificant.  
5/ Corresponds to production of rail for the manufacture of beer.  
6/ Includes consumption of beer.  
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100/ Includes consumption of beer.

1/ Production destined to be consumed in mature state, or after being processed. 2/ Processed food. 3/ Includes cracked or broken grains. 4/ If any, insignificant. Corresponds to production of malt for the manufacture of beer. 5/ Incomplete estimate. 6/ Based on agricultural census of 1946. 7/ Also includes canned and prepared meats. 8/ Figures estimated; are subject to revision. 9/ Dried fish in terms of fresh. 10/ Milk intended for manufacture of cheese and butter. 11/ Liquid milk only, for direct consumption. 12/ Olive oil; not included in consumption. 13/ Data not available.

Source: Ministry for Livestock and Agriculture, Recopilación de la Estadística Agropecuaria del Uruguay, Publication No. 102, pp. 160, 161, 1950.

Table 16.--Area, production, and yield of barley, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Bushels per acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24	1,594	4	1,336	61	838	15.2
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,692	7	2,176	100	808	14.3
1929-30 to 1933-34	4,895	12	3,619	166	740	13.8
1934-35 to 1938-39	15,280	38	11,448	528	749	13.9
1939-40 to 1943-44	21,392	53	14,911	685	698	12.9
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	21,560	53	14,640	672	679	12.7
1945-46 . . . . .	24,350	60	16,296	748	669	12.5
1946-47 . . . . .	22,640	<sup>2/</sup> 56	11,458	526	506	9.4
1947-48 . . . . .	20,895	<sup>2/</sup> 52	11,347	521	543	10.0
1948-49 . . . . .	31,383	<sup>2/</sup> 78	25,721	1,181	820	15.1
1949-50 . . . . .	32,659	81	26,995	1,240	827	15.3
1950-51 <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	27,317	68	24,635	1,131	902	16.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes malt barley.

<sup>2/</sup> Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for years 1946-47 through 1948-49 are as follows: 46, 45, and 75.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 17.--Area, production, and yield of beans, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1949-50

Crop year	Area		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 bags <sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24	8,889	22	3,885	86	437	389
1924-25 to 1928-29	5,138	13	2,850	63	555	483
1929-30 to 1933-34	7,507	19	3,332	73	444	387
1934-35 to 1938-39	9,236	23	3,895	86	422	373
1939-40 to 1943-44	8,389	21	3,074	68	366	323
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	6,596	16	1,848	41	280	255
1945-46 . . . . .	4,583	11	1,616	36	353	324
1946-47 . . . . .	4,692	12	1,337	29	285	246
1947-48 . . . . .	4,245	10	1,895	42	446	418
1948-49 . . . . .	4,876	12	2,048	45	420	376
1949-50 . . . . .	3,919	10	1,728	38	441	380

<sup>1/</sup> 100-pound bags.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 18.—Area, production, and yield of birdseed, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24	1,229	3.0	718	1,583	584	528
1924-25 to 1928-29	1,567	3.9	875	1,929	558	495
1929-30 to 1933-34	2,863	7.1	1,473	3,247	514	457
1934-35 to 1938-39	4,657	11.5	2,855	6,294	613	547
1939-40 to 1943-44	1,701	4.2	822	1,812	483	431
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	2,332	5.8	1,171	2,582	502	445
1945-46 . . . . .	5,536	13.7	2,280	5,026	412	367
1946-47 . . . . .	3,965	9.8	1,242	2,738	313	279
1947-48 . . . . .	2,479	6.1	775	1,709	313	280
1948-49 . . . . .	5,558	13.7	2,741	6,043	493	441
1949-50 . . . . .	9,154	22.6	4,874	10,745	532	475
1950-51 <u>1/</u> . . . . .	1,879	4.6	1,032	2,275	549	495

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 19.—Number of cattle on farms, commercial slaughter, and estimated beef and veal production, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Number on farms	Slaughter		Estimated beef and veal production <u>1/</u>	
		Commercial	Total	Commercial	Total
	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
Average:					
1920-24	<u>2/</u> 8,432	1,026	. . . . .	419	. . . . .
1925-29	<u>2/</u> 8,431	1,282	. . . . .	510	. . . . .
1930-34	<u>2/</u> 7,128	1,083	. . . . .	460	. . . . .
1935-39	<u>2/</u> 8,297	<u>3/</u> 1,129	<u>3/</u> 1,400	<u>3/</u> 496	<u>3/</u> 615
1940-44	<u>2/</u> 6,256	1,172	1,368	511	578
Annual:					
1945 . .	( <u>4/</u> )	805	922	410	437
1946 . .	6,834	964	1,103	449	487
1947 . .	( <u>4/</u> )	788	930	370	428
1948 . .	( <u>4/</u> )	796	952	401	454
1949 . .	8,700	1,240	1,381	546	637
1950 <u>5/</u>	8,000	1,450	1,600	584	640

1/ Carcass meat basis; excludes edible offal. 2/ Census or estimate for a single year. 3/ 1934-38 average. 4/ Not available. 5/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 20.—Number of cattle, sheep, and hogs on farms, for selected years, 1924-50

Year	Month of estimate or census	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
		<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>
1924 . . . . .	April	8,432	14,443	254
1927 . . . . .	April	8,431	<u>1/</u> 19,358	251
1930 . . . . .	April	7,128	20,558	308
1937 . . . . .	May	8,297	17,931	346
1943 . . . . .	May	6,256	20,289	<u>2/</u> 350
1945 . . . . .	May	( <u>3/</u> )	( <u>3/</u> )	( <u>3/</u> )
1946 . . . . .	May	6,834	19,559	274
1947 . . . . .	May	( <u>3/</u> )	( <u>3/</u> )	250
1948 . . . . .	May	( <u>3/</u> )	22,000	250
1949 . . . . .	May	8,700	25,000	( <u>3/</u> )
1950 . . . . .	May	8,000	26,000	270

1/ 1929 estimate.

2/ 1942 estimate.

3/ Not available.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 21.—Area, production, and yield of corn, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec-</u> <u>tares</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Metric</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>Kilograms</u> <u>per</u> <u>hectare</u>	<u>Bushels</u> <u>per acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24	206,359	510	144,290	5,680	699	11.1
1924-25 to 1928-29	189,888	469	124,898	4,917	658	10.5
1929-30 to 1933-34	211,215	522	145,474	5,727	689	11.0
1934-35 to 1938-39	221,719	548	138,682	5,460	625	10.0
1939-40 to 1943-44	215,369	532	128,351	5,053	596	9.5
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	185,871	459	66,397	2,614	357	5.7
1945-46 . . . . .	153,037	378	81,936	3,226	535	8.5
1946-47 . . . . .	198,611	<u>1/</u> 491	114,655	4,514	577	9.2
1947-48 . . . . .	199,557	<u>1/</u> 493	137,080	5,397	687	10.9
1948-49 . . . . .	162,753	<u>1/</u> 402	84,825	3,339	521	8.3
1949-50 . . . . .	190,248	470	89,270	3,514	469	7.5
1950-51 <u>2/</u> . . . . .	184,662	456	154,392	6,078	836	13.3

1/ Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for the years 1946-47 through 1948-49 are as follows: 391, 397, and 339.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 22.--Area, production, and yield of flaxseed, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	Hec- tares	1,000 acres	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	Kilograms per hectare	Bushels per acre
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24 .	33,137	82	21,913	863	661	10.5
1924-25 to 1928-29 .	70,731	175	48,385	1,905	684	10.9
1929-30 to 1933-34 .	149,626	370	88,523	3,485	592	9.4
1934-35 to 1938-39 .	149,858	370	89,281	3,515	596	9.5
1939-40 to 1943-44 .	146,432	362	71,004	2,795	485	7.7
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	162,922	403	103,108	4,059	633	10.1
1945-46 . . . . .	239,718	592	131,039	5,159	547	8.7
1946-47 . . . . .	149,285	1/ 369	72,214	2,843	484	7.7
1947-48 . . . . .	223,100	1/ 551	98,113	3,863	440	7.0
1948-49 . . . . .	250,498	1/ 619	116,756	4,596	466	7.5
1949-50 . . . . .	159,691	395	74,633	2,938	467	7.4
1950-51 2/ . . . . .	156,238	386	90,003	3,543	576	9.2

1/ Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for the years 1946-47 through 1948-49 are as follows: 300, 467, and 575.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 23.--Area and production of grapes, averages, 1920-44, and annual, 1945-50 1/

Year	Area		Number vines in production	Production	
	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>		<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>
Average:					
1920-24 . .	7,675	19	31,802	49,390	54
1925-29 . .	10,400	26	41,809	58,372	64
1930-34 . .	13,526	33	58,185	78,891	87
1935-39 . .	15,631	39	69,644	92,377	102
1940-44 . .	17,157	42	75,783	99,871	110
Annual:					
1945 . . . .	17,595	43	80,577	81,529	90
1946 . . . .	17,928	44	80,798	109,961	121
1947 . . . .	17,957	44	83,339	99,542	110
1948 . . . .	17,647	44	81,658	107,223	118
1949 . . . .	17,139	42	73,629	117,876	130
1950 . . . .	17,000	42	(2/)	105,000	116

1/ Does not include output of growers producing less than 100 boxes of grapes a year.

2/ Not available.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 24.—Number of hogs on farms, commercial and total slaughter, and estimated pork production, averages, 1920 to 1944, annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Number on farms	Slaughter		Estimated pork production <sup>1/</sup>	
		Commercial	Total	Commercial	Total
	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
Average:					
1920-24 . . . . .	2/ 254	59		9	
1925-29 . . . . .	2/ 251	58		8	
1930-34 . . . . .	2/ 308	104		16	
1935-39 . . . . .	2/ 346	3/ 86	3/ 190	3/ 14	3/ 30
1940-44 . . . . .	2/ 350	109	199	20	43
Annual:					
1945 . . . . .	(4/) 274	144	220	26	44
1946 . . . . .	274	167	242	31	37
1947 . . . . .	250	129	204	23	33
1948 . . . . .	250	157	244	29	35
1949 . . . . .	(4/) 270	118	193	21	31
1950 <u>5/</u> . . . . .	270	127	200	(4/)	30

<sup>1/</sup> Carcass meat basis; excludes lard.

<sup>2/</sup> Census or estimate for single year.

<sup>3/</sup> 1934-38 average.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

<sup>5/</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 25.—Area, production, and yield of lentils, averages, 1939-40 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1949-50

Crop year	Area		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Bags 1/</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
Average:						
1939-40 to 1943-44 <u>2/</u> . . . . .	126	311	71	1,565	563	503
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	68	168	33	728	485	433
1945-46 . . . . .	25	62	22	485	880	782
1946-47 . . . . .	76	188	48	1,058	632	563
1947-48 . . . . .	23	57	13	287	565	504
1948-49 . . . . .	41	101	11	243	268	241
1949-50 . . . . .	50	124	27	595	540	480

<sup>1/</sup> 100-pound bags.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 5 years.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 26.--Estimated production and consumption of fluid milk, 1944-51

Year	Total production		Consumption			
			Montevideo		Interior	
	<u>Million liters</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million liters</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million liters</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
1944 . . . .	279	633	94	213	110	250
1945 . . . .	281	638	100	227	110	250
1946 . . . .	289	656	104	236	113	257
1947 . . . .	299	679	106	241	117	266
1948 . . . .	350	794	130	295	128	291
1949 . . . .	383	869	155	352	130	295
1950 . . . .	432	981	189	429	136	309
1951 . . . .	475	1,078	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

Source: Ministry for Livestock and Agriculture, publication No. 102, Recopilación de la Estadística Agropecuaria del Uruguay, p. 153, 1950.

Table 27.--Area, production, and yield of oats, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Bushels per acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24	41,421	102	26,720	1,841	645	18.0
1924-25 to 1928-29	53,370	132	37,357	2,574	700	19.5
1929-30 to 1933-34	65,980	163	35,057	2,470	543	15.2
1934-35 to 1938-39	84,563	209	43,411	2,991	513	14.3
1939-40 to 1943-44	96,186	238	42,335	2,917	440	12.2
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	59,981	148	30,967	2,133	516	14.4
1945-46 . . . . .	71,476	177	37,594	2,590	526	14.6
1946-47 . . . . .	68,178	1/ 168	20,470	1,410	300	8.4
1947-48 . . . . .	64,918	1/ 160	37,574	2,589	579	16.2
1948-49 . . . . .	82,939	1/ 205	50,994	3,513	615	17.1
1949-50 . . . . .	110,694	274	59,129	4,074	534	14.9
1950-51 2/ . . . .	63,913	158	34,163	2,354	534	14.9

1/ Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for the years 1946-47 through 1948-49 are as follows: 108, 138, and 194.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 28.—Area, production, and yield of peanuts, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24	811	2	461	0.5	568	508
1924-25 to 1928-29	767	2	342	.4	446	377
1929-30 to 1933-34	959	2	453	.5	472	500
1934-35 to 1938-39	1,918	5	1,093	1.2	570	482
1939-40 to 1943-44	5,213	13	2,767	3.1	531	469
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	6,262	15	4,895	5.4	782	719
1945-46 . . . . .	5,938	15	4,384	4.8	738	644
1946-47 . . . . .	8,563	1/ 21	4,384	4.8	512	460
1947-48 . . . . .	13,928	1/ 34	9,620	10.6	691	624
1948-49 . . . . .	17,638	1/ 44	10,612	11.7	602	532
1949-50 . . . . .	8,770	1/ 22	4,047	4.5	462	406
1950-51 2/ . . . . .	7,636	19	4,582	5.1	600	532

1/ Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for years 1946-47 through 1949-50 are as follows: 15, 30, 38, and 18.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 29.—Area, production, and yield of dried peas, averages, 1939-40 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1949-50

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Bags 1/</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
Average:						
1939-40 to 1943-44 2/	691	1,707	519	11,442	751	670
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	646	1,596	455	10,031	704	629
1945-46 . . . . .	338	835	279	6,151	825	737
1946-47 . . . . .	714	1,764	584	12,875	818	730
1947-48 . . . . .	436	1,077	241	5,313	553	493
1948-49 . . . . .	873	2,157	1,004	22,134	1,150	1,026
1949-50 . . . . .	881	2,177	1,044	23,016	1,185	1,057

1/ 100-pound bags.

2/ Less than 5 years.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 30.--Area, production, and yield of potatoes, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51 1/

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	Hec- tares	1,000 acres	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	Kilograms per hectare	Bushels per acre
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24 .	4,090	10	7,964	293	1,947	29
1924-25 to 1928-29 .	3,969	10	10,633	391	2,679	39
1929-30 to 1933-34 .	6,730	17	23,479	863	3,489	51
1934-35 to 1938-39 .	7,197	18	29,374	1,079	4,081	60
1939-40 to 1943-44 .	9,544	24	35,864	1,318	3,758	55
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	10,871	27	33,437	1,229	3,076	46
1945-46 . . . . .	7,749	19	30,169	1,108	3,893	58
1946-47 . . . . .	8,196	20	29,901	1,099	3,648	55
1947-48 . . . . .	8,267	20	37,537	1,379	4,540	69
1948-49 . . . . .	8,715	22	31,090	1,142	3,567	52
1949-50 . . . . .	10,779	27	39,921	1,467	3,704	54
1950-51 2/ . . . . .	11,618	29	47,000	1,727	4,045	60

1/ Commercial (cash crop) potatoes only.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 31.--Area, production, and yield of sweetpotatoes, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1949-50

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	Hec- tares	1,000 acres	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	Kilograms per hectare	Bushels per acre
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24 .	8,311	21	31,463	1,261	3,786	60
1924-25 to 1928-29 .	6,624	16	24,886	998	3,757	62
1929-30 to 1933-34 .	7,895	20	32,895	1,319	4,167	66
1934-35 to 1938-39 .	9,370	23	39,368	1,578	4,201	69
1939-40 to 1943-44 .	9,559	24	42,149	1,690	4,409	70
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	8,706	22	33,308	1,335	3,826	61
1945-46 . . . . .	7,645	19	32,940	1,320	4,309	69
1946-47 . . . . .	10,502	26	49,253	1,974	4,690	76
1947-48 . . . . .	8,871	22	41,775	1,675	4,709	76
1948-49 . . . . .	7,194	18	29,962	1,201	4,165	67
1949-50 . . . . .	6,429	16	26,538	1,064	4,126	67

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 32.--Area, production, and yield of rough rice, averages, 1924-25 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
Average:						
1924-25 to 1928-29 .	1/ 325	1	1/ 313	690	963	690
1929-30 to 1933-34 .	744	2	2,067	4,557	2,778	2,278
1934-35 to 1938-39 .	4,759	12	16,298	35,931	3,425	2,994
1939-40 to 1943-44 .	5,212	13	16,158	35,622	3,100	2,740
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	6,437	16	21,031	46,365	3,267	2,898
1945-46 . . . . .	8,687	21	30,580	67,417	3,520	3,210
1946-47 . . . . .	10,145	2/ 25	35,170	77,536	3,467	3,101
1947-48 . . . . .	12,576	2/ 31	37,240	82,099	2,961	2,648
1948-49 . . . . .	14,373	2/ 36	44,947	99,090	3,127	2,752
1949-50 . . . . .	13,693	2/ 34	39,969	88,116	2,919	2,592
1950-51 3/ . . . . .	14,000	35	44,800	98,766	3,200	2,822

1/ Less than 5 years.

2/ Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for years 1946-47 through 1949-50 are as follows: 23, 27, 35, and 33.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 33.--Area, production, and yield of rye, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Kilograms per hectare</u>	<u>Bushels per acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24 .	14	35	9	354	643	10.1
1924-25 to 1928-29 .	123	304	69	2,716	561	8.9
1929-30 to 1933-34 .	128	316	42	1,653	320	5.1
1934-35 to 1938-39 .	97	240	43	1,693	448	7.1
1939-40 to 1943-44 .	127	314	51	2,008	402	6.4
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	366	904	119	4,685	325	5.2
1945-46 . . . . .	457	1,129	189	7,441	414	6.6
1946-47 . . . . .	548	1,354	78	3,071	142	2.3
1947-48 . . . . .	365	902	147	5,787	403	6.4
1948-49 . . . . .	103	255	85	3,346	825	13.1
1949-50 . . . . .	280	692	182	7,165	650	10.4
1950-51 1/ . . . . .	208	514	120	4,724	577	9.2

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 34.—Number of sheep on farms, commercial and total slaughter, and estimated mutton production, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Number on farms	Slaughter		Estimated mutton production <u>1/</u>	
		Commercial	Total	Commercial	Total
	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
Average:					
1920-24	<u>2/</u> 14,443	710	• • • • •	37	• • • • •
1925-29	<u>2/</u> 19,358	1,472	• • • • •	70	• • • • •
1930-34	<u>2/</u> 20,558	1,569	• • • • •	84	• • • • •
1935-39	<u>2/</u> 17,931	<u>3/</u> 1,150	<u>3/</u> 3,450	<u>3/</u> 62	<u>3/</u> 140
1940-44	<u>2/</u> 20,289	1,587	4,052	83	170
Annual:					
1945 •	(4/) 19,559	1,650	4,579	61	196
1946 •	(4/) 19,559	1,748	4,538	57	196
1947 •	(4/) 19,559	1,495	4,263	52	185
1948 •	22,000	534	3,338	20	152
1949 •	25,000	1,069	3,738	39	179
1950 <u>5/</u>	26,000	1,360	3,860	54	165

1/ Carcass meat basis; excludes edible offal. 2/ Census or estimate for single year. 3/ 1934-38 average. 4/ Not available. 5/ Preliminary.  
Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 35.—Area, production, and yield of sugar beets and raw-sugar output, averages, 1929-30 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area cultivated		Production			
			Beets	Beet yield per hectare	Sugar (raw basis)	
	<u>Hec- tares</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Average:						
1929-30 to 1933-34 <u>1/</u>	646	1,596	6,884	10.7	832	917
1934-35 to 1938-39 •	1,231	3,042	13,418	10.9	1,631	1,798
1939-40 to 1943-44 •	2,044	5,051	16,804	8.2	1,767	1,948
Annual:						
1944-45 • • • • •	2,500	6,178	13,408	5.4	1,323	1,458
1945-46 • • • • •	2,552	6,306	20,609	8.1	2,547	2,808
1946-47 • • • • •	2,530	6,252	12,743	5.0	1,681	1,853
1947-48 • • • • •	2,430	6,005	25,459	10.5	3,020	3,329
1948-49 • • • • •	2,500	6,178	14,000	5.6	2,127	2,345
1949-50 • • • • •	3,000	7,413	16,500	5.5	1,875	2,067
1950-51 <u>2/</u> • • • • •	4,000	9,884	52,000	13.0	5,909	6,513

1/ 3-year average. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 36.--Area and production of sunflower seed, averages, 1934-35 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production	
	Hectares	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Metric</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>short tons</u>
Average:				
1934-35 to 1938-39 <u>1/</u> . . .	4,554	11	2,350	2.6
1939-40 to 1943-44 . . . . .	56,362	139	27,668	30.5
Annual:				
1944-45 . . . . .	92,851	229	38,290	42.2
1945-46 . . . . .	58,631	145	23,282	25.7
1946-47 . . . . .	78,457	<u>2/</u> 194	23,731	26.2
1947-48 . . . . .	83,414	<u>2/</u> 206	37,395	41.2
1948-49 . . . . .	130,935	<u>2/</u> 324	57,847	63.8
1949-50 . . . . .	100,817	<u>2/</u> 249	41,957	46.2
1950-51 <u>3/</u> . . . . .	155,786	385	110,698	122.0

1/ Less than 5 years.

2/ Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for the years 1946-47 through 1949-50 are as follows: 100, 137, 264, and 184.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 37.--Area, production, and yield of tobacco, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Area		Production		Yield	
	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Metric</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Kilograms</u> <u>per hectare</u>	<u>Pounds</u> <u>per acre</u>
Average:						
1920-24 . .	379	936	226	498	596	532
1925-29 . .	294	727	272	600	925	825
1930-34 . .	532	1,315	505	1,113	949	846
1935-39 . .	585	1,445	540	1,190	923	824
1940-44 . .	545	1,346	530	1,168	972	868
Annual:						
1945 . . . .	633	1,564	823	1,814	1,300	1,160
1946 . . . .	718	1,774	1,156	2,549	1,610	1,437
1947 . . . .	736	1,819	892	1,967	1,212	1,081
1948 . . . .	476	1,176	303	668	637	568
1949 . . . .	288	711	340	750	1,180	1,055
1950 . . . .	261	645	300	661	1,149	1,025

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 38.—Area, production, and yield of wheat, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Crop year	Area planted		Production		Yield	
	Hectares	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Metric</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>Kilograms</u> <u>per</u> <u>hectare</u>	<u>Bushels</u> <u>per</u> <u>acre</u>
Average:						
1919-20 to 1923-24	316,573	782	229,467	8,431	725	10.8
1924-25 to 1928-29	407,223	1,006	315,004	11,574	774	11.5
1929-30 to 1933-34	426,610	1,054	282,316	10,373	662	9.8
1934-35 to 1938-39	484,193	1,196	364,960	13,410	754	11.2
1939-40 to 1943-44	406,213	1,004	294,271	10,812	724	10.8
Annual:						
1944-45 . . . . .	351,254	868	180,852	6,645	515	7.7
1945-46 . . . . .	354,090	875	216,595	7,958	612	9.1
1946-47 . . . . .	371,358	1/ 918	181,826	6,681	490	7.3
1947-48 . . . . .	504,947	1/ 1,248	423,542	15,562	839	12.5
1948-49 . . . . .	517,990	1/ 1,280	518,301	19,044	1,001	14.9
1949-50 . . . . .	516,489	1/ 1,276	451,976	16,607	875	13.0
1950-51 2/ . . . . .	495,661	1,225	434,729	15,973	877	13.0

1/ Harvested areas, in thousand acres, for the years 1946-47 through 1949-50 are as follows: 659, 1,150, 1,239, and 1,237.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 39.—Wool production, averages, 1919-20 to 1943-44, and annual, 1944-45 to 1950-51

Year 1/	Metric tons	1,000 bales 2/	Million pounds
Average:			
1919-20 to 1923-24 3/ . .	48,058	104,475	106
1924-25 to 1928-29 . . .	54,817	119,167	121
1929-30 to 1933-34 . . .	56,651	123,154	125
1934-35 to 1938-39 . . .	53,445	116,185	118
1939-40 to 1943-44 . . .	59,943	130,311	132
Annual:			
1944-45 . . . . .	71,033	154,419	157
1945-46 . . . . .	79,480	172,782	175
1946-47 . . . . .	79,029	171,802	174
1947-48 . . . . .	68,192	148,243	150
1948-49 . . . . .	65,310	141,978	144
1949-50 . . . . .	74,070	161,021	163
1950-51 4/ . . . . .	75,000	163,043	165

1/ Wool year—October 1 to September 30. 2/ Bales of 1,014 pounds, or 460 kilograms. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Preliminary.

Note: For the years ending 1922 through 1931, production estimates are based on exports.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 40.—Imports of alfalfa seed, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . . . . .	<u>3/</u> 144	<u>3/</u> 317	<u>3/</u> 36
1925-29 . . . . .	88	194	24
1930-34 . . . . .	74	163	18
1935-39 . . . . .	99	218	25
1940-44 . . . . .	<u>3/</u> 33	<u>3/</u> 73	<u>3/</u> 5
Annual:			
1945 . . . . .	68	150	25
1946 . . . . .	245	540	141
1947 . . . . .	299	659	209
1948 . . . . .	126	278	114
1949 . . . . .	248	547	224

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 41.—Imports of apples, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 <u>3/</u> . . . . .			
1925-29 . . . . .	576	1,270	40
1930-34 . . . . .	191	421	38
1935-39 . . . . .	192	423	38
1940-44 <u>4/</u> . . . . .	549	1,210	80
Annual:			
1945 . . . . .	501	1,105	75
1946 . . . . .	605	1,334	161
1947 . . . . .	328	723	74
1948 . . . . .	( <u>5/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )
1949 . . . . .	34	75	5
1950 . . . . .	13	29	1

1/ No exports were reported. 2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U. S. currency, see table 107. 3/ Not separately classified. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ None reported.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 42.--Imports of bananas, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 stems <u>3/</u>	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:			
1920-24 . .	<u>4/</u> 5,212	<u>4/</u> 230	<u>4/</u> 81
1925-29 . .	6,705	296	204
1930-34 . .	9,295	410	372
1935-39 . .	12,613	556	505
1940-44 . .	<u>5/</u> 10,560	<u>5/</u> 466	<u>5/</u> 301
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	5,672	250	379
1946 . . . .	9,329	412	572
1947 . . . .	9,588	423	672
1948 . . . .	11,451	505	863
1949 . . . .	4,961	219	416
1950 . . . .	23,051	1,016	1,502

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 50-pound stems.

4/ Estimated 4-year average.

5/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 43.--Exports and imports of barley, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 U.S. dollars	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:						
1920-24 .	28	1	1	<u>2/</u> 25	<u>2/</u> 1	<u>2/</u> 1
1925-29 .	94	4	5	13	1	1
1930-34 .	16	1	( <u>3/</u> )	330	15	20
1935-39 .	667	31	28	1,800	83	108
1940-44 .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	<u>2/</u> 1,031	<u>2/</u> 47	39
Annual:						
1945 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4,192	193	159
1946 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2,195	101	110
1947 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	8,324	382	1,138
1948 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	926	43	116
1949 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
1950 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency see table 107. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Less than \$500.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 44.—Exports and imports of beans, dry edible, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 bags 2/</u>	<u>1,000 U. S. dollars</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 bags 2/</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:						
1920-24 . .	1	(3/)	(3/)	4/ 1,078	4/ 24	4/ 81
1925-29 . .	7	(3/)	2	5/ 987	22	76
1930-34 . .	.....	.....	.....	5/ 613	14	46
1935-39 . .	.....	.....	.....	5/ 254	6	19
1940-44 . .	.....	.....	.....	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Annual:						
1945 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2,665	59	299
1946 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,300	29	127
1947 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	781	17	155
1948 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,412	31	272
1949 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	852	19	145
1950 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,296	29	215

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 2/ 100-pound bags. 3/ Less than 500. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ Includes lupines. 6/ Not separately classified.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 45.—Exports and imports of birdseed, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
Average:						
1920-24 . .	5	11	267	2/ 44	2/ 97	2/ 4,424
1925-29 . .	159	351	11,402	1	2	6
1930-34 . .	63	139	5,257	.....	.....	.....
1935-39 . .	477	1,052	31,057	(3/)	(3/)	20
1940-44 . .	210	463	13,256	2/ 10	2/ 22	2/ 870
Annual:						
1945 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	7	156
1947 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	463	1,020	97,915
1949 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 . . . .	.....	.....	.....	41	90	1,995

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Less than 500.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 46.—Exports and imports of butter, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Kilo-grams</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:						
1920-24 . . . . .	10	(2/)	(2/)	3/ 354	3/ 1	(2/)
1925-29 . . . . .	...	...	...	253	1	(2/)
1930-34 . . . . .	62,646	138	32	1,465	3	1
1935-39 . . . . .	162,051	357	150	...	...	...
1940-44 . . . . .	12,160	27	6	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Annual:						
1945 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946 . . . . .	...	...	...	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
1947 . . . . .	303,606	670	319	...	...	...
1948 . . . . .	219,055	483	355	5/ 193,500	5/ 427	(6/)
1949 . . . . .	300	1	(2/)	...	...	...
1950 . . . . .	91,393	201	104	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ 4-year average.

4/ If any, insignificant. 5/ Unofficial. 6/ Not available.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 47.—Imports of cacao, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 <u>3/</u> . . . . .	505	1,113	72
1925-29 . . . . .	387	853	77
1930-34 . . . . .	514	1,133	103
1935-39 . . . . .	577	1,272	115
1940-44 <u>3/</u> . . . . .	914	2,015	161
Annual:			
1945 . . . . .	1,076	2,372	242
1946 . . . . .	1,394	3,073	379
1947 . . . . .	593	1,307	263
1948 . . . . .	834	1,839	619
1949 . . . . .	775	1,709	434
1950 . . . . .	1,148	2,531	703

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 48.--Exports of casein, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1925-29 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1930-34 . . . . .	56	123	11
1935-39 . . . . .	286	631	69
1940-44 . . . . .	214	472	42
Annual:			
1945 . . . . .	110	243	22
1946 . . . . .	55	121	27
1947 . . . . .	85	187	( <u>3/</u> )
1948 . . . . .	262	578	100
1949 . . . . .	192	423	81
1950 . . . . .	809	1,784	252

1/ There were no imports except in 1920-24, when the average was less than 500 pounds, valued at less than \$500.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ Not available.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 49.--Exports and imports of cattle, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 U. S. dollars</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:				
1920-24 . . . . .	42,531	1,178	<u>2/</u> 18,790	<u>2/</u> 733
1925-29 . . . . .	102,636	3,502	4,525	174
1930-34 . . . . .	32,852	1,028	38,680	871
1935-39 . . . . .	73,116	2,710	2,796	115
1940-44 . . . . .	48,383	1,335	<u>2/</u> 1,615	<u>2/</u> 114
Annual:				
1945 . . . . .	1,703	222	2,838	277
1946 . . . . .	2,167	331	2,358	446
1947 . . . . .	1,240	187	76,080	5,151
1948 . . . . .	1,124	181	157,106	10,090
1949 . . . . .	1,784	446	635	163
1950 . . . . .	3,973	2,355	161	210

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

2/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 50.—Exports and imports of fresh cheese, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>		Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>	
	<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:						
1920-24	220	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	64,663	<u>3/</u> 143	<u>3/</u> 27
1925-29	276	1	( <u>2/</u> )	148,675	328	61
1930-34	1,103	2	( <u>2/</u> )	65,827	145	27
1935-39	20,832	45	9	10,939	24	5
1940-44	34,185	75	24	<u>3/</u> 1,642	<u>3/4</u>	( <u>2/</u> ), ( <u>3/</u> )
Annual:						
1945 . .	1,225,119	2,701	739	2,796	6	( <u>5/</u> )
1946 . .	967,103	2,132	669	10	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )
1947 . .	37,297	82	33	<u>4/</u> 1,456	<u>4/</u> 3	( <u>5/</u> )
1948 . .	319,875	705	274	<u>4/</u> 1,613	<u>4/</u> 4	( <u>5/</u> )
1949 . .	37,555	83	49	<u>4/</u> 2,635	<u>4/</u> 6	( <u>5/</u> )
1950 . .	37,038	82	( <u>5/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ 4-year average.

4/ Unofficial estimate. 5/ Not available.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 51.—Imports of chickpeas, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 bags <u>3/</u></u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 <u>4/</u>	397	9	52
1925-29 . .	466	10	61
1930-34 . .	476	10	62
1935-39 . .	367	8	48
1940-44 <u>5/</u>	352	8	41
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	386	9	83
1946 . . . .	414	9	93
1947 . . . .	364	8	97
1948 . . . .	492	11	105
1949 . . . .	335	7	66
1950 . . . .	829	18	125

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 100-pound bags.

4/ 4-year average.

5/ 3-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 52.—Imports of coffee, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	Metric tons	<u>1,000</u> 60-kilogram bags	<u>1,000</u> U.S. dollars
Average:			
1920-24 <u>3/</u> . . . . .	2,316	39	556
1925-29 . . . . .	2,309	38	554
1930-34 . . . . .	2,160	36	518
1935-39 . . . . .	2,306	38	553
1940-44 <u>3/</u> . . . . .	3,247	54	579
Annual:			
1945 . . . . .	3,512	59	761
1946 . . . . .	3,895	65	1,018
1947 . . . . .	3,130	52	961
1948 . . . . .	3,663	61	1,118
1949 . . . . .	3,901	65	1,631
1950 . . . . .	3,290	55	2,762

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 53.—Exports and imports of corn, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	Metric tons	<u>1,000</u> bushels	<u>1,000</u> U.S. dollars	Metric tons	<u>1,000</u> bushels	<u>1,000</u> U.S. dollars
Average:						
1920-24	3,042	120	110	<u>3/</u> 9,879	<u>3/</u> 389	<u>3/</u> 179
1925-29	14,262	561	512	9,574	377	189
1930-34	4,656	183	116	2,299	91	71
1935-39	1,877	74	62	330	13	12
1940-44	209	8	7	<u>3/</u> 27,660	<u>3/</u> 1,089	<u>3/</u> 569
Annual:						
1945 .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	20,096	791	783
1946 .	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	5,181	204	171
1947 .	4,566	180	372	15,780	621	1,011
1948 .	.....	.....	.....	2,707	107	88
1949 .	.....	.....	.....	10,977	432	597
1950 .	.....	.....	.....	<u>5/</u> 13,000	<u>5/</u> 512	<u>5/</u> 700

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ 4-year average.

4/ Not separately reported. 5/ Preliminary.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 54.—Exports and imports of raw cotton, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Bales 2/</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Bales 2/</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:						
1920-24	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	59	4/ 272	4/ 16
1925-29	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	43	198	12
1930-34	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	52	240	15
1935-39	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	151	696	42
1940-44	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	4/ 1,442	4/ 6,651	4/ 380
Annual:						
1945 .	31	143	8	3,379	15,519	1,058
1946 .	21	96	7	6,748	30,993	3,083
1947 .	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	4,329	19,883	2,786
1948 .	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	4,782	21,963	3,725
1949 .	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	4,998	22,955	3,808
1950 .	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	6,120	28,109	4,764

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

2/ Bales of 478 pounds net through 1944 and 480 pounds thereafter.

3/ None reported.

4/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 55.—Exports of flaxseed, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	20,481	806	1,503
1925-29 . .	52,941	2,084	3,516
1930-34 . .	84,670	3,333	5,343
1935-39 . .	80,749	3,179	5,398
1940-44 . .	57,028	2,245	2,664
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	35,043	1,380	2,952
1946 . . . .	80,972	3,188	7,268
1947 . . . .	21,423	843	6,547
1948 . . . .	20,509	807	4,542
1949 . . . .	27,452	1,081	5,190
1950 . . . .	503	20	75

1/ Imports, if any, were insignificant.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 56.—Imports of dried fruit, averages 1920 to 1944 and annual 1945 to 1949

Year	Raisins			Prunes			Dried figs		
	Quantity		Value $\frac{\text{l/}}{\text{1,000 U.S. dollars}}$	Quantity		Value $\frac{\text{l/}}{\text{1,000 U.S. dollars}}$	Quantity		Value $\frac{\text{l/}}{\text{1,000 U.S. dollars}}$
	Metric tons	1,000 pounds		Metric tons	1,000 pounds		Metric tons	1,000 pounds	
Average:									
1920-24 $\frac{2}{\text{1}}$	266	586	39	104	229	16	105	231	15
1925-29 . . .	418	922	60	282	622	45	109	240	15
1930-34 . . .	382	842	54	293	646	45	71	157	10
1935-39 . . .	325	716	45	314	692	47	98	216	12
1940-44 $\frac{2}{\text{1}}$	400	882	78	288	635	61	44	97	11
Annual:									
1945 . . .	348	767	115	252	556	94	70	154	30
1946 . . .	367	809	125	293	646	104	139	306	50
1947 . . .	214	472	89	255	562	105	166	366	53
1948 . . .	475	1,047	146	184	406	52	212	467	61
1949 . . .	699	1,541	290	365	805	416	94	207	34
1950 . . .	178	392	63	126	278	61	220	485	53

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.  
 $\frac{2}{\text{1}}$  4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 57.—Imports of grapes, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	<u>3/</u> 283	<u>3/</u> 624	<u>3/</u> 57
1925-29 . .	325	716	65
1930-34 . .	58	128	12
1935-39 . .	9	20	2
1940-44 . .	<u>3/</u> 15	<u>3/</u> 33	<u>3/</u> 2
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1946 . . . .	4	9	2
1947 . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1948 . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1949 . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1950 . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 58.—Exports of guano, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	5,485	12,092	66
1925-29 . .	3,429	7,560	114
1930-34 . .	4,711	10,386	171
1935-39 . .	1,631	3,596	58
1940-44 <u>3/</u> .	7,498	16,530	411
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	7,604	16,764	433
1946 . . . .	9,799	21,603	1,127
1947 . . . .	6,039	13,314	703
1948 . . . .	6,102	13,452	687
1949 . . . .	8,113	17,886	1,204
1950 . . . .	9,148	20,168	1,118

1/ No imports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 59.—Exports of hides and skins, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/ 2/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>3/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . . .	35,024	77,214	14,725
1925-29 . . .	34,207	75,413	12,865
1930-34 . . .	29,863	65,836	9,467
1935-39 . . .	26,793	59,068	10,953
1940-44 . . .	25,521	56,264	7,340
Annual:			
1945 . . . . .	16,748	36,923	6,108
1946 . . . . .	26,361	58,115	15,008
1947 . . . . .	21,882	48,241	15,877
1948 . . . . .	28,590	63,030	19,477
1949 . . . . .	37,491	82,653	26,225
1950 . . . . .	39,744	87,620	27,343

1/ Includes cattle, sheep, goat, and pig hides and skins.

2/ Imports, if any, were insignificant.

3/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 60.—Exports and imports of lentils, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:						
1920-24 . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>2/</u> 54	<u>2/</u> 119	<u>2/</u> 6
1925-29 . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	108	238	13
1930-34 . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	111	245	13
1935-39 . . .	6	13	( <u>3/</u> )	37	82	4
1940-44 . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>4/</u> 190	<u>4/</u> 419	<u>4/</u> 19
Annual:						
1945 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	563	1,241	73
1946 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	702	1,543	108
1947 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	913	2,013	194
1948 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,019	2,246	197
1949 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	384	847	82
1950 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,287	2,837	265

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

2/ 4-year average.

3/ Less than 500.

4/ 3-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 61.—Exports of linseed cake, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	677	1,493	33
1925-29 . .	1,164	2,566	68
1930-34 . .	1,875	4,134	110
1935-39 . .	1,593	3,512	77
1940-44 . .	<u>3/</u> 6,384	<u>3/</u> 14,074	<u>3/</u> 163
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	9,836	21,684	328
1946 . . . .	32,330	71,275	2,026
1947 . . . .	60,577	133,548	5,517
1948 . . . .	28,657	63,177	2,387
1949 . . . .	34,438	75,922	2,346
1950 . . . .	13,544	29,859	1,020

1/ No imports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ One year only, 1944.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 62.—Exports and imports of linseed oil, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:						
1920-24 . .	17	37	2	<u>2/</u> 48	<u>2/</u> 106	<u>2/</u> 5
1925-29 . .	4	9	1	37	82	5
1930-34 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	14	31	2
1935-39 . .	20	44	5	11	24	2
1940-44 . .	1,753	3,865	402	1	2	( <u>3/</u> )
Annual:						
1945 . . . .	5,229	11,528	1,583	.....	.....	.....
1946 . . . .	26,639	58,728	9,574	.....	.....	.....
1947 . . . .	26,846	59,185	20,115	.....	.....	.....
1948 . . . .	26,828	59,145	15,909	.....	.....	.....
1949 . . . .	31,776	70,053	12,496	.....	.....	.....
1950 . . . .	23,574	51,971	7,512	.....	.....	.....

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

2/ 4-year average.

3/ Less than \$500.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 63.—Exports of meat, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/ 2/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>3/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:			
1920-24 . .	171,333	377,721	29,707
1925-29 . .	196,876	434,033	28,954
1930-34 . .	162,700	358,688	21,904
1935-39 . .	144,733	319,078	17,564
1940-44 . .	134,923	297,451	21,773
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	112,405	247,808	25,786
1946 . . . .	131,026	288,860	29,543
1947 . . . .	67,964	149,833	16,479
1948 . . . .	89,018	196,248	29,088
1949 . . . .	113,333	249,855	33,638
1950 . . . .	133,519	294,356	36,636

1/ All meats converted to a carcass-weight equivalent--includes beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb; excludes live animals, edible offal, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.

2/ Imports, if any, were insignificant.

3/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 64.—Exports and imports of oats, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 U.S. dollars	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:						
1920-24 . .	1,176	81	40	<u>3/</u> 1,243	<u>3/</u> 86	<u>3/</u> 14
1925-29 . .	1,906	131	69	333	23	17
1930-34 . .	18	1	1	3,853	265	112
1935-39 . .	13	1	1	1,502	103	44
1940-44 . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	<u>3/</u> 7,788	<u>3/</u> 537	<u>3/</u> 185
Annual:						
1945 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	7,493	516	216
1946 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3,205	221	212
1947 . . . .	931	64	93	11,572	797	863
1948 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2,105	145	266
1949 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
1950 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

1/ Does not include oatmeal. 2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ Less than 500.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 65.—Imports of olive oil, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:			
1920-24 <u>3/</u> .	3,164	6,975	956
1925-29 . .	6,083	13,411	1,825
1930-34 . .	6,078	13,400	1,817
1935-39 . .	3,069	6,766	921
1940-44 <u>3/</u> .	488	1,076	133
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	21	46	34
1946 . . . .	10	22	20
1947 . . . .	248	547	537
1948 . . . .	96	212	385
1949 . . . .	178	392	189
1950 . . . .	757	1,669	572

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 66.—Exports and imports of oranges, averages, 1920 to 1944 1/

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 boxes <u>3/</u>	1,000 U.S. dollars	Metric tons	1,000 boxes <u>3/</u>	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:						
1920-24 . .	484	15	34	<u>4/</u> 2,440	<u>4/</u> 77	<u>4/</u> 78
1925-29 . .	321	10	34	1,656	52	60
1930-34 . .	304	10	10	37	1	4
1935-39 . .	243	8	26	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
1940-44 . .	52	2	5	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

1/ After 1944, exports and imports, if any, were not separately classified.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 70-pound boxes.

4/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 67.--Imports of peanuts, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity			Value <u>2/</u>
	Shelled	Unshelled	Total unshelled basis <u>3/</u>	
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:				
1920-24 <u>4/</u> . . . . .	0	158	174	14
1925-29 . . . . .	1	74	83	5
1930-34 . . . . .	20	222	276	25
1935-39 . . . . .	6,957	1,265	12,196	849
1940-44 <u>4/</u> . . . . .	3,477	15	5,414	222
Annual:				
1945 . . . . .	. . . . .	119	131	6
1946 . . . . .	. . . . .	425	468	25
1947 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1948 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1949 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1950 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

1/ No exports were reported. 2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 3/ Peanuts with and without shell, in terms of peanuts in the shell (shelled peanuts = 71 percent of peanuts in shell). 4/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 68.--Imports of green peas, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	
Average:			<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
1920-24 . .	<u>3/</u> 30	<u>3/</u> 66	<u>3/</u> 3
1925-29 . .	14	31	2
1930-34 . .	1	2	( <u>4/</u> )
1935-39 . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1940-44 . .	( <u>5/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )	( <u>5/</u> )
Annual:			
1945 . . . . .	231	509	30
1946 . . . . .	91	201	14
1947 . . . . .	71	157	12
1948 . . . . .	121	267	19
1949 . . . . .	96	212	17
1950 . . . . .	46	101	8

1/ No exports were reported. 2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ None reported. 5/ Not separately reported.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 69.--Imports of pineapples, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:			
1920-24 <u>3/</u> .	174	384	7
1925-29 . .	59	130	12
1930-34 . .	69	152	14
1935-39 . .	428	944	86
1940-44 <u>3/</u> .	319	703	30
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	257	567	30
1946 . . . .	261	575	35
1947 . . . .	8	18	5
1948 . . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )
1949 . . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )
1950 . . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

4/ None reported.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 70.--Exports and imports of potatoes, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity		Value <u>1/</u>
	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 U.S. dollars	Metric tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 U.S. dollars
Average:						
1920-24 .	5	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	<u>3/</u> 32,574	<u>3/</u> 1,197	<u>3/</u> 1,577
1925-29 .	21	1	1	40,369	1,483	2,422
1930-34 .	9	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	33,673	1,237	2,020
1935-39 .	1,330	49	72	22,868	840	1,372
1940-44 .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	<u>3/</u> 24,460	<u>3/</u> 898	<u>3/</u> 869
Annual:						
1945 . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	16,212	596	999
1946 . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	15,144	556	1,253
1947 . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	41,935	1,541	3,769
1948 . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	27,470	1,009	2,414
1949 . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	51,133	1,879	3,114
1950 . . .	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	( <u>4/</u> )	32,040	1,177	1,442

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ Only potatoes canned with meat and mixed vegetables were exported.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 71.—Exports and imports of rice, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports				Value 1/ 1,000 U.S. dollars	Imports			Value 1/ 1,000 U.S. dollars
	Quantity			Quantity					
	Paddy	Milled	Milled 2/ 1,000 pounds	Paddy		Milled	Milled 2/ 1,000 pounds		
Average:	Metric tons	Metric tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 U.S. dollars	Metric tons	Metric tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 U.S. dollars	
1920-24	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	3/ 4,598	3/ 3,094	3/ 13,410	3/ 429	
1925-29	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	8,714	2,798	18,655	531	
1930-34	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	9,384	317	14,146	293	
1935-39	1,750	434	3,465	200	648	28	991	23	
1940-44	250	745	2,000	72	3/ 17	• • • • •	3/ 24	3/ 2	
Annual:									
1945	1	• • • • •	1	(4/)	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	
1946	1	700	1,544	91	• • • • •	2,142	4,723	117	
1947	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	65	• • • • •	93	8	
1948	• • • • •	12,235	26,973	2,655	325	• • • • •	465	44	
1949	3	4,076	8,990	718	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	
1950	• • • • •	10,797	23,803	1,431	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

2/ Includes paddy rice in terms of milled (65 percent).

3/ 4-year average.

4/ Less than \$500.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 72.—Imports of rye, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	<u>3/</u> 5	<u>3/</u> 197	<u>3/</u> 261
1925-29 . .	.....	.....	.....
1930-34 . .	.....	.....	.....
1935-39 . .	3	118	131
1940-44 . .	<u>3/</u> 118	<u>3/</u> 4,645	<u>3/</u> 2,027
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	122	4,803	4,391
1946 . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1947 . . . .	1,054	41,494	60,701
1948 . . . .	6	236	625
1949 . . . .	1	39	1,100
1950 . . . .	.....	.....	.....

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 73.—Exports of sausage casings (dried and salted), averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	1,254	2,765	16
1925-29 . .	2,068	4,559	61
1930-34 . .	1,968	4,339	65
1935-39 . .	1,718	3,788	29
1940-44 . .	662	1,459	172
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	662	1,459	273
1946 . . . .	971	2,141	632
1947 . . . .	609	1,343	368
1948 . . . .	562	1,239	229
1949 . . . .	351	774	138
1950 . . . .	646	1,424	345

1/ No imports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 74.—Exports and imports of sheep, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>	Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:				
1920-24 . . . . .	20,916	102	<u>2/</u> 7,897	<u>2/</u> 70
1925-29 . . . . .	230,286	758	10,098	55
1930-34 . . . . .	67,501	252	8,015	81
1935-39 . . . . .	22,149	137	1,165	151
1940-44 . . . . .	15,355	83	<u>2/</u> 142	<u>2/</u> 26
Annual:				
1945 . . . . .	208,211	936	209	29
1946 . . . . .	125,316	598	158	216
1947 . . . . .	103,926	638	967	209
1948 . . . . .	4,771	175	20,653	235
1949 . . . . .	5,113	230	386	87
1950 . . . . .	2,267	801	393	129

1/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 2/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 75.—Imports of sugar, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity			Value <u>2/</u>
	Raw	Refined	Total raw basis <u>3/</u>	
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:				
1920-24 . . . . .	<u>4/</u> 25,867	<u>4/</u> 4,994	<u>4/</u> 34,349	<u>4/</u> 2,827
1925-29 . . . . .	578	36,747	43,575	3,727
1930-34 . . . . .	6,528	37,414	50,911	4,109
1935-39 . . . . .	5,897	45,214	59,330	4,872
1940-44 . . . . .	<u>4/</u> 21,549	<u>4/</u> 42,510	<u>4/</u> 73,423	<u>4/</u> 4,715
Annual:				
1945 . . . . .	29,577	20,319	56,344	6,193
1946 . . . . .	45,575	46,646	104,740	19,079
1947 . . . . .	34,012	21,877	63,053	11,900
1948 . . . . .	37,633	32,101	78,991	8,484
1949 . . . . .	41,166	48,296	101,808	11,168
1950 . . . . .	44,898	28,837	83,185	10,321

1/ No exports were reported. 2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107. 3/ Includes refined on raw basis. 4/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 76.--Exports of tallow, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	8,233	18,150	1,629
1925-29 . .	9,158	20,190	1,550
1930-34 . .	5,684	12,531	891
1935-39 . .	4,590	10,119	630
1940-44 . .	1,564	3,448	161
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	15	33	4
1946 . . . .	399	880	170
1947 . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1948 . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1949 . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1950 . . . .	.....	.....	.....

1/ No imports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 77.--Imports of tobacco (unmanufactured), averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity <u>2/</u>		Value <u>3/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 <u>4/</u> .	1,883	4,151	594
1925-29 . .	2,061	4,543	676
1930-34 . .	1,943	4,284	626
1935-39 . .	2,248	4,956	725
1940-44 <u>4/</u> .	2,692	5,935	874
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	2,878	6,345	1,967
1946 . . . .	3,700	8,157	2,874
1947 . . . .	1,895	4,178	2,277
1948 . . . .	1,962	4,325	2,268
1949 . . . .	4,006	8,832	3,606
1950 . . . .	3,842	8,470	3,804

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Includes twisted tobacco.

3/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

4/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 78.—Exports and imports of wheat and wheat flour, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950

Year	Exports					Imports 1/	
	Wheat		Wheat flour		Total in terms of grain	Wheat	
	Quantity	Value 2/	Quantity	Value 2/		Quantity	Value 2/
	Metric tons	1,000 U. S. dollars	Metric tons	1,000 U. S. dollars	1,000 bushels	Metric tons	1,000 U. S. dollars
Average:							
1920-24 . . .	26,513	1,425	5,673	438	1,261	3/ 608	3/ 9
1925-29 . . .	63,822	3,050	15,756	1,325	3,143	9	(4/)
1930-34 . . .	23,196	1,162	7,972	659	1,256	18,078	655
1935-39 . . .	68,382	3,814	11,509	883	3,096	5,688	363
1940-44 . . .	4,605	116	5,641	299	455	3/ 3,932	3/ 141
Annual:							
1945 . . .	. . .	. . .	2	(4/)	(4/)	79,168	2,977
1946 . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	80,269	7,990
1947 . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	129,101	15,420
1948 . . .	8,550	860	30,614	8,531	1,864	10,724	1,347
1949 . . .	119,890	10,487	61,500	7,943	7,518	. . .	. . .
1950 . . .	2,280	191	3,998	508	286	. . .	. . .

1/ Imports of wheat flour were, if any, insignificant.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

4/ Less than 500.

Note: Factor used in converting metric tons of wheat flour to bushels of grain—50.616.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 79.--Exports of wool, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/ 2/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>3/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	45,377	100	30
1925-29 . .	53,559	118	30
1930-34 . .	51,938	115	22
1935-39 . .	47,844	105	41
1940-44 . .	46,839	103	32
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	72,443	160	57
1946 . . . .	58,974	130	52
1947 . . . .	67,378	149	71
1948 . . . .	54,872	121	66
1949 . . . .	48,340	107	67
1950 . . . .	89,339	196	153

1/ Actual-weight basis.

2/ Imports, if any, were insignificant.

3/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 80.--Imports of yerba maté, averages, 1920 to 1944, and annual, 1945 to 1950 1/

Year	Quantity		Value <u>2/</u>
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 U.S. dollars</u>
Average:			
1920-24 . .	<u>3/</u> 14,997	<u>3/</u> 33,062	<u>3/</u> 1,500
1925-29 . .	17,183	37,882	1,718
1930-34 . .	18,741	41,316	1,874
1935-39 . .	20,913	46,105	2,091
1940-44 . .	<u>3/</u> 18,816	<u>3/</u> 41,482	<u>3/</u> 1,652
Annual:			
1945 . . . .	21,051	46,409	3,140
1946 . . . .	18,165	40,047	3,063
1947 . . . .	19,421	42,816	3,666
1948 . . . .	17,976	39,630	3,470
1949 . . . .	21,235	46,815	4,002
1950 . . . .	16,242	35,807	3,643

1/ No exports were reported.

2/ Values for 1920-39 shown in pesos; for conversion factors to U.S. currency, see table 107.

3/ 4-year average.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 81.—Banana imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39 and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 stems 1/7]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Brazil . . . . .	556	250	412	423	505	219
Total . . . . .	556	250	412	423	505	219

1/ 50-pound stems.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 82.—Butter exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds7]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	60	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Spain . . . . .	2	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
France . . . . .	2	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Italy . . . . .	2	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	22	• • • • •
United Kingdom . .	291	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Switzerland . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	670	20	• • • • •
Belgium . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	441	• • • • •
Greece . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	1
Total . . . . .	357	• • • • •	• • • • •	670	483	1

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 83.—Cacao imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds7]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	8	11	242	44	36	• • •
Brazil . . . . .	1,123	2,236	2,730	1,145	1,555	1,455
Costa Rica . . . . .	9	28	23	106	221	• • •
Chile . . . . .	4	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
Ecuador . . . . .	53	97	41	• • •	26	27
Netherlands . . . .	2	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	14
United Kingdom . . .	12	• • •	2	• • •	• • •	70
United States . . . .	11	• • •	2	• • •	• • •	• • •
Venezuela . . . . .	14	• • •	33	12	• • •	• • •
India . . . . .	27	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
Union of South Africa	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	70
Others . . . . .	9	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	73
Total . . . . .	1,272	2,372	3,073	1,307	1,839	1,709

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 84.—Cattle exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[Number]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . .	222	49	51	45	41	•••••
Brazil . . . . .	72,819	1,654	2,116	1,194	1,083	1,784
Spain . . . . .	70	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••••
Others . . . . .	•••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••••
Total . . . .	73,116	1,703	2,167	1,240	1,124	1,784

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 85.—Cheese exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Brazil . . . . .	2	2	(1/)	•••••	•••••	•••••
Chile . . . . .	3	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
Greece . . . . .	•••••	•••••	4	•••••	3	83
United States . .	1	1,936	1,729	•••••	•••••	•••••
France . . . . .	2	746	266	•••••	•••••	•••••
Canada . . . . .	•••••	•••••	69	•••••	•••••	•••••
Paraguay . . . .	18	•••••	18	•••••	•••••	•••••
Peru . . . . .	6	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
United Kingdom .	1	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
Venezuela . . . .	4	17	44	•••••	2	•••••
Africa . . . . .	7	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
Switzerland . . .	•••••	•••••	•••••	82	•••••	•••••
Belgium . . . . .	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	66	•••••
Czechoslovakia .	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	270	•••••
Egypt . . . . .	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	88	•••••
Others . . . . .	1	•••••	2	•••••	276	•••••
Total . . . .	45	2,701	2,132	82	705	83

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 86.—Coffee imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[60-kilogram bags]

Origin	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Africa . . . . .	50	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Arabia . . . . .	50	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Argentina . . . . .	20	12	26	35	34	• • • • •
Brazil . . . . .	36,440	55,679	61,972	52,104	61,010	59,904
Chile . . . . .	( <u>1</u> /)	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Ecuador . . . . .	23	652	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
France . . . . .	7	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Germany . . . . .	13	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
India . . . . .	298	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Italy . . . . .	7	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Netherlands . . . . .	193	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
United States . . . . .	234	• • • • •	23	23	( <u>1</u> /)	• • • • •
Dutch Indies . . . . .	1,098	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Colombia . . . . .	• • • • •	2,191	2,891	• • • • •	• • • • •	( <u>1</u> /)
Costa Rica . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	1	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Uganda and Kenya . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	4,925
United Kingdom . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	4
Belgian Congo . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	178
Total . . . . .	38,433	58,534	64,913	52,162	61,044	65,011

1/ Less than a half a bag.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 87.—Corn imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 bushels]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	13	791	204	619	107	432
France . . . . .	( <u>1</u> /)	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
United States . . . . .	• • • • •	( <u>1</u> /)	( <u>1</u> /)	2	( <u>1</u> /)	( <u>1</u> /)
Total . . . . .	13	791	204	621	107	432

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 88.--Cotton (raw) imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949 1/

[Bales]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . .	166	9,393	4,368	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Brazil . . . . .	32	• • • •	5,237	6,808	11,207	10,068
Paraguay . . . .	489	5,668	20,931	12,541	9,479	12,148
United States . .	9	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	455
Peru . . . . .	• • • •	458	457	528	1,277	284
France . . . . .	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	5	• • • •	• • • •
Others . . . . .	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	1	• • • •	• • • •
Total . . . .	696	15,519	30,993	19,863	21,963	22,955

1/ Bales of 478 pounds net through 1944 and 480 pounds thereafter.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 89.--Flaxseed exports, by countries of destination, average 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 bushels]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Germany . . . .	70	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	241
Argentina . . . .	1,570	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Belgium . . . . .	133	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Denmark . . . .	12	• • • •	44	185	• • • •	• • • •
Spain . . . . .	( <u>1/</u> )	175	1	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
France . . . . .	37	80	391	39	• • • •	• • • •
United States . .	113	1,054	2,218	26	• • • •	• • • •
Italy . . . . .	38	• • • •	• • • •	28	• • • •	• • • •
Japan . . . . .	19	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	58
Norway . . . . .	25	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Netherlands . . .	150	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Portugal . . . .	119	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
United Kingdom .	18	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	704	768
Sweden . . . . .	( <u>1/</u> )	• • • •	• • • •	121	• • • •	9
Brazil . . . . .	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	102	• • • •
Switzerland . . .	• • • •	2	8	15	1	• • • •
Chile . . . . .	• • • •	68	125	8	• • • •	• • • •
Holland . . . . .	• • • •	• • • •	400	397	• • • •	• • • •
Palestine . . . .	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	24	• • • •	5
Others . . . . .	875	1	1	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Total . . . .	3,179	1,380	3,188	843	807	1,081

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 90.--Guano imports, by countries of origin, annual 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Source	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Belgium . . . . .	1,412	1,378	925	2,269	4,004
Spain . . . . .	66	307	196	• • • • •	• • • • •
United States . . . . .	5,723	7,028	4,226	2,863	1,094
France . . . . .	• • • • •	3,457	222	• • • • •	• • • • •
Netherlands . . . . .	• • • • •	2,808	4,346	4,568	6,905
United Kingdom . . . . .	8,207	5,108	978	772	812
Switzerland . . . . .	• • • • •	351	2,203	110	• • • • •
Philippine Islands . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	44	• • • • •
Union of South Africa . . . . .	1,312	1,100	• • • • •	1,442	• • • • •
Brazil . . . . .	44	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Chile . . . . .	• • • • •	66	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Egypt . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	218	• • • • •	• • • • •
Palestine . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	1,384	2,497
Germany . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	575
Denmark . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	331
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	1,668
Total . . . . .	16,764	21,603	13,314	13,452	17,886

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 91.—Hide and skin exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Africa . . . . .	88	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Argentina . . . . .	798	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Austria . . . . .	57	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	353	428
Belgium . . . . .	2,714	187	1,515	862	2,619	549
Brazil . . . . .	11	1,981	1,371	381	207	73
Bulgaria . . . . .	9	. . . . .	. . . . .	445	. . . . .	157
Canada . . . . .	218	150	414	148	161	77
Netherlands . . . .	1,272	. . . . .	3,108	3,457	2,855	825
Cuba . . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Czechoslovakia . . .	798	. . . . .	234	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,005
Denmark . . . . .	765	. . . . .	. . . . .	498	97	123
Egypt . . . . .	9	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Estonia . . . . .	31	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Finland . . . . .	315	. . . . .	774	476	207	. . . . .
France . . . . .	9,273	2,028	12,535	9,019	8,175	12,597
Germany . . . . .	17,888	. . . . .	. . . . .	317	3,600	19,262
Greece . . . . .	60	. . . . .	146	99	265	796
Hungary . . . . .	514	. . . . .	. . . . .	31	40	. . . . .
Italy . . . . .	2,634	. . . . .	3,876	2,167	5,373	2,055
Japan . . . . .	3,655	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Letonia . . . . .	24	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lithuania . . . . .	203	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Norway . . . . .	785	93	1,060	948	553	1,532
Poland . . . . .	2,136	. . . . .	. . . . .	511	331	238
Portugal . . . . .	55	. . . . .	192	483	71	. . . . .
Rumania . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,008
Spain . . . . .	53	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	75	. . . . .
Sweden . . . . .	4,347	2,784	4,568	4,330	2,244	4,566
Switzerland . . . .	406	150	538	2,242	2,125	880
Syria . . . . .	11	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Turkey . . . . .	388	. . . . .	974	560	756	769
United Kingdom . . .	4,455	19,288	13,836	16,393	28,060	32,066
United States . . . .	3,609	10,238	12,352	4,213	4,847	2,185
U.S.S.R. . . . .	1,327	. . . . .	595	22	. . . . .	. . . . .
Yugoslavia . . . . .	60	. . . . .	. . . . .	635	. . . . .	1,400
Others . . . . .	98	24	27	4	6	62
Total . . . . .	59,068	36,923	58,115	48,241	63,030	82,653

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 92.—Linseed cake exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

1,000 pounds

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Germany . . . . .	22	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Argentina . . . . .	278	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Belgium . . . . .	278	. . . . .	. . . . .	56,579	9,356	. . . . .
Netherlands . . . . .	392	. . . . .	970	28,309	24,927	10,863
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,152	8,214	. . . . .	254	16,729	50,859
Sweden . . . . .	31	. . . . .	6,647	379	. . . . .	. . . . .
Switzerland . . . . .	132	13,470	3,298	9,586	4,418	. . . . .
Falkland Islands . . . . .	(1/)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
United States . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,287	. . . . .	. . . . .
British West Indies . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,131	. . . . .	. . . . .
France . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	21,102	19,173	. . . . .	9,905
Denmark . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	34,814	13,521	. . . . .	. . . . .
Finland . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,102	. . . . .	3,338	. . . . .
Ireland . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,240	3,314	4,409	4,295
Italy . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	661	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Trinidad . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	441	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Others . . . . .	227	. . . . .	. . . . .	15	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total . . . . .	3,512	21,684	71,275	133,548	63,177	75,922

1/ Less than 500 pounds..

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 93.—Linseed oil exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	44			40		
Australia . . . . .				3,318	6,842	
Belgium . . . . .			2,290	9,881	3,332	
Bolivia . . . . .			238		15	
Brazil . . . . .		96	6			
Chile . . . . .		573	102	62		
China . . . . .		25	211	51	11	
Colombia . . . . .		970	899	128	165	35
Costa Rica . . . . .		158	33	35	2	
Cuba . . . . .		1,850	1,975	549	317	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .			3,092	2,606	395	
Denmark . . . . .			948	220		
Dutch Guiana . . . . .		291	152	106	29	
Ecuador . . . . .		350	43		9	4
Egypt . . . . .				99	276	99
Finland . . . . .			485		1,543	
France . . . . .			1,211	6,642	2,756	
French Indochina . . . . .				247	410	
French West Africa . . . . .				13	148	
Germany . . . . .				952		7,878
Great Britain . . . . .		771		11	23,165	46,888
Greece . . . . .			4	313	366	
Iceland . . . . .		82	609	154	51	
Ireland . . . . .			1,323	4,224	864	2,695
Italy . . . . .			2,205	2,462	331	44
Japan . . . . .						9,041
Malta . . . . .					386	
Mexico . . . . .			4,282			
Netherlands . . . . .			4,271	3,505	9,246	
New Zealand . . . . .			650	721	2,020	1,253
Norway . . . . .			1,209			
Panama . . . . .		82	161	9	474	
Paraguay . . . . .		17	42		4	
Peru . . . . .		211	539	51	18	64
Portugal . . . . .		948	1,129	2,052	3,267	
Russia . . . . .			13,471			
Sweden . . . . .			2,995	7,592		1,516
Switzerland . . . . .			2,906	4,583	66	
Union of South Africa . . . . .		348	156	5,342	1,197	5
United States . . . . .		4,197	9,301	882		
Venezuela . . . . .		362	254	212	22	4
Yugoslavia . . . . .				1,257	661	441
Others . . . . .		197	1,536	866	757	86
Total . . . . .	44	11,528	58,728	59,185	59,145	70,053

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 94.—Meat exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949 1/

/1,000 pounds/

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Belgium . . . . .	7,425	. . .	. . .	3,237	43,718	13,492
Brazil . . . . .	3,259	106	5,193	2	340	. . .
British Guiana . . . . .	. . .	95	212	152	98	72
British West Indies . . . . .	. . .	62	697	609	150	74
Canada . . . . .	7,159	. . .	. . .	. . .	358	4,825
China . . . . .	785	. . .	. . .	. . .	34	. . .
Cuba . . . . .	54	. . .	631	25,310	6,187	2,676
Dutch West Indies . . . . .	145	438	467	204	309	. . .
Egypt . . . . .	611	. . .	412	. . .	. . .	88
France . . . . .	16,783	. . .	2,526	421	1,267	132
Germany . . . . .	21,729	. . .	3,331	708	937	20,612
Great Britain . . . . .	158,158	196,711	239,036	92,488	52,051	123,466
Greece . . . . .	. . .	. . .	1,135	. . .	48	10,649
Hawaiian Islands . . . . .	43	. . .	. . .	99	160	50
Italy . . . . .	12,308	. . .	924	216	3,848	6,344
Japan . . . . .	4,540	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	28
Mexico . . . . .	. . .	2,427	. . .	. . .	. . .	44
Netherlands . . . . .	2,838	. . .	273	328	11,852	1,166
Norway . . . . .	77	1,803	. . .	. . .	. . .	218
Palestine . . . . .	488	84	. . .	. . .	494	3,741
Panama . . . . .	1,555	29	. . .	. . .	. . .	22
Philippine Islands . . . . .	999	. . .	. . .	694	1,961	1,367
Portugal . . . . .	307	. . .	80	762	669	. . .
Poland . . . . .	7	. . .	2,425	4,899	. . .	. . .
Puerto Rico . . . . .	97	20,593	27,812	5,113	5,791	5,599
South Africa . . . . .	3,167	1,060	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sweden . . . . .	288	1,107	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Switzerland . . . . .	12	234	198	878	6,219	809
Trinidad . . . . .	. . .	. . .	1,938	13	. . .	. . .
United States . . . . .	70,524	22,956	112	12,569	54,047	44,665
Venezuela . . . . .	20	22	159	432	651	3,737
Yugoslavia . . . . .	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,383	. . .
Others . . . . .	5,695	81	1,299	699	3,666	4,353
Total . . . . .	319,078	247,808	288,860	149,833	196,238	248,229

1/ All meats converted to a carcass-weight equivalent; includes beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb; excludes live animals, edible offal, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 95.—Olive oil imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	1,217	45	22	6	• • • • •	• • • • •
Africa . . . . .	11	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
France . . . . .	575	• • • • •	• • • • •	22	8	56
Germany . . . . .	9	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Greece . . . . .	335	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	22	• • • • •
Italy . . . . .	3,157	• • • • •	• • • • •	417	12	• • • • •
Netherlands . . . . .	4	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Portugal . . . . .	73	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Spain . . . . .	871	1	• • • • •	15	139	215
Sweden . . . . .	24	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Turkey . . . . .	470	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	31	3
United States . . . . .	7	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	97
United Kingdom . . . . .	13	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
French Morocco . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	44	• • • • •	21
Syria . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	43	• • • • •	• • • • •
Total . . . . .	6,766	46	22	547	212	392

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 96.—Peanut (unshelled) imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949 1/

[Short tons]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	3,582	131	468	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Africa . . . . .	5,217	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Brazil . . . . .	37	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
China . . . . .	180	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Dutch Indies . . . . .	106	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
France . . . . .	624	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Germany . . . . .	436	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
India . . . . .	1,133	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Japan . . . . .	1	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Netherlands . . . . .	398	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Paraguay . . . . .	32	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
United Kingdom . . . . .	450	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
United States . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	(2/)	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Total . . . . .	12,196	131	468	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •

1/ Shelled peanuts included in terms of unshelled converted at 71 per cent. 2/ Less than a half a ton.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 97.—Potato imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39,  
and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 bushels]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Africa . . . . .	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Argentina . . . . .	304	522	112	46	186	. . .
Belgium . . . . .	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Brazil . . . . .	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Canada . . . . .	18	74	216	161	236	. . .
Chile . . . . .	49	. . .	136	80	. . .	. . .
Denmark . . . . .	41	. . .	. . .	376	37	111
Estonia . . . . .	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
France . . . . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Germany . . . . .	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hungary . . . . .	38	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Netherlands . . . . .	189	. . .	92	132	365	1,583
New Zealand . . . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poland . . . . .	6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Portugal . . . . .	59	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
United States . . . . .	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
United Kingdom . . . . .	56	. . .	. . .	184	90	112
Sweden . . . . .	. . .	. . .	(1/)	(1/)	. . .	. . .
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Union of South Africa . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	511	95	73
Total . . . . .	840	596	556	1,541	1,009	1,879

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 98.—Milled rice exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949 1/

/1,000 pounds

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	2,469	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bolivia . . . . .	314	. . .	. . .	. . .	3,611	1,727
Cuba . . . . .	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,726	. . .
Chile . . . . .	426	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Spain . . . . .	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Paraguay . . . . .	202	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Peru . . . . .	45	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Africa . . . . .	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cyprus . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	948	. . .
Bahamas . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	302	. . .
Germany . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15	. . .
Austria . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	220	1,543
Belgium . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	730	. . .
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	26	. . .
Denmark . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	110	. . .
Netherlands . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	53	. . .
Ireland . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	331	330
Italy . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,468	. . .
Switzerland . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	9,884	351
Iraq . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	549	. . .
China . . . . .	. . .	. . .	1,542	. . .	. . .	. . .
Falkland Islands . . . . .	. . .	1	2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Greece . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	631
Palestine . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,382
Portugal . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	22
France . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4
Total . . . . .	3,465	1	1,544	. . .	26,973	8,990

1/ Includes paddy rice in terms of milled (65 percent).

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 99.--Sausage casing exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Germany . . . . .	2,309	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina . . . . .	15	...	...	...	...	...
Austria . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium . . . . .	66	...	4	1	...	22
Brazil . . . . .	15	121	27	27	19	11
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark . . . . .	33	...	...	59	...	...
Spain . . . . .	69	154	44	...	...	...
United States . . . . .	527	1,004	1,597	790	1,086	528
Finland . . . . .	60	...	64	...	...	...
France . . . . .	62	...	...	12	...	...
Italy . . . . .	69	...	...	158	36	42
Norway . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands . . . . .	357	...	...	...	...	...
Tangier . . . . .	...	...	37	100	60	...
Poland . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom . . . . .	128	2	53	64	...	...
Sweden . . . . .	57	178	154	78	...	...
Switzerland . . . . .	9	...	82	24	35	120
Africa . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...
Holland . . . . .	...	...	79	30	...	51
Philippines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...
Others . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . . . .	3,788	1,459	2,141	1,343	1,239	774

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 100.--Sheep exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[Number]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	84	78	126	50	63	3
Brazil . . . . .	22,065	208,133	125,190	103,876	4,708	5,048
Belgium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	42
Spain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	12
Falkland Islands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total . . . . .	22,149	208,211	125,316	103,926	4,771	5,113

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 101.—Sugar (raw) imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949 1/

[Short tons]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	3,459	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Belgium . . . . .	769	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Brazil . . . . .	1,892	23,905	12,981	17,636	32,687	. . . . .
Chile . . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cuba . . . . .	1	. . . . .	27,935	. . . . .	. . . . .	748
Czechoslovakia . .	1,205	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Denmark . . . . .	1,242	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dutch East Indies	399	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
France . . . . .	37	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Germany . . . . .	444	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Guatemala . . . . .	193	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
India . . . . .	250	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Italy . . . . .	510	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Japan . . . . .	14	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Java . . . . .	134	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Netherlands . . . .	2,328	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Peru . . . . .	2,752	32,439	58,029	43,093	45,561	49,820
Poland . . . . .	1,394	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Portugal . . . . .	43	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
United Kingdom . .	37,402	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	51,240
United States . . .	4,839	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	743	. . . . .
Angola . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,513	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mozambique . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,282	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Paraguay . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,324	. . . . .	. . . . .
Others . . . . .	21	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total . . . . .	59,330	56,344	104,740	63,053	78,991	101,808

1/ Includes refined on raw basis.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 102.—Tallow exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Germany . . . . .	2,090	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Arabia . . . . .	7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Argentina . . . . .	68	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Austria . . . . .	7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Belgium . . . . .	326	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	71	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Egypt . . . . .	22	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Spain . . . . .	1,528	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
United States . . . . .	2,052	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Finland . . . . .	75	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
France . . . . .	269	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Italy . . . . .	752	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Japan . . . . .	26	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Norway . . . . .	64	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Peru . . . . .	304	. . . . .	220	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Netherlands . . . . .	690	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Poland . . . . .	397	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Puerto Rico . . . . .	22	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
United Kingdom . . . . .	825	. . . . .	439	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Santo Domingo . . . . .	26	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sweden . . . . .	229	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Turkey . . . . .	31	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Yugoslavia . . . . .	234	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Africa . . . . .	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ecuador . . . . .	. . . . .	33	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Venezuela . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	221	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total . . . . .	10,119	33	880	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 103.—Tobacco (unmanufactured) imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949 1/

1,000 pounds

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	3	27	1	. . . . .	36	. . . . .
Belgium . . . . .	(2/)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Brazil . . . . .	3,947	3,721	5,369	2,525	2,860	6,421
Bulgaria . . . . .	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cuba . . . . .	269	419	631	334	497	819
Denmark . . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dutch East Indies .	1	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Egypt . . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Finland . . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
France . . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
Greece . . . . .	28	. . . . .	19	20	31	29
Hungary . . . . .	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
India . . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	. . . . .
Italy . . . . .	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lebanon . . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	9	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lithuania . . . . .	(2/)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Morocco . . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Netherlands . . . .	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Paraguay . . . . .	328	1,305	618	190	157	371
Persia . . . . .	(2/)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Philippines . . . .	11	. . . . .	. . . . .	(2/)	. . . . .	. . . . .
Santo Domingo . . .	44	212	775	194	88	455
South Africa . . . .	(2/)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Turkey . . . . .	8	35	30	79	82	54
United States . . .	283	622	712	819	561	630
Others . . . . .	1	4	1	8	7	23
Total . . . . .	4,956	6,345	8,157	4,178	4,325	8,832

1/ Includes twisted tobacco.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



Table 104.—Wheat exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949 1/

[1,000 bushels]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . . . .	1,114	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Belgium . . . . .	69	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Brazil . . . . .	499	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,550	5,512
Italy . . . . .	7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	314	. . . . .
Japan . . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Norway . . . . .	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Paraguay . . . . .	54	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	51
Peru . . . . .	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
United Kingdom . . . . .	174	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Spain . . . . .	51	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Netherlands . . . . .	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Egypt . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,649
El Salvador . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	306
Others . . . . .	1,105	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total . . . . .	3,096	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,864	7,518

1/ Includes wheat flour in terms of grain.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 105.—Wool exports, by countries of destination, average, 1935-39, and annual, 1945 to 1949

[1,000 pounds]

Destination	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Belgium . . . . .	7,681	4,037	5,864	10,598	8,188	7,705
Brazil . . . . .	31	280	84	4	. . . . .	. . . . .
France . . . . .	6,729	1,446	7,557	5,031	(1/)	2,072
Germany . . . . .	21,239	. . . . .	. . . . .	476	4,442	12,714
Great Britain . . . . .	19,699	2	134	44	2,557	265
Italy . . . . .	10,694	. . . . .	6,437	4,231	19,943	7,315
Netherlands . . . . .	3,422	3,307	9,314	11,971	9,224	3,990
Sweden . . . . .	2,004	7,286	5,571	4,149	1,098	1,876
Switzerland . . . . .	613	3,933	5,346	4,654	2,720	1,528
United States . . . . .	16,415	132,086	78,475	92,807	69,443	65,309
Others . . . . .	16,790	7,331	11,228	14,577	3,356	3,796
Total . . . . .	105,317	159,708	130,010	148,542	120,971	106,570

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 106.--Yerba maté imports, by countries of origin, average, 1935-39,  
and annual, 1945 to 1949  
[1,000 pounds]

Source	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . . .	35	24	4	4	• • • • •	• • • • •
Brazil . . . . .	45,978	46,376	40,036	42,805	39,623	46,809
Chile . . . . .	4	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Paraguay . . . .	88	9	7	7	7	• • • • •
Others . . . . .	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	6
Total . . .	46,105	46,409	40,047	42,816	39,630	46,815

Compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 107.--Uruguayan exchange rates

Average certified buying rates in New York for cable transfers, expressed in United States cents per peso

Year	Averages of daily rates		
1921 . . . . .	65.27		
1922 . . . . .	79.40		
1923 . . . . .	79.06		
1924 . . . . .	82.27		
1925 . . . . .	98.40		
1926 . . . . .	101.47		
1927 . . . . .	101.34		
1928 . . . . .	101.66		
1929 . . . . .	98.63		
1930 . . . . .	85.86		
1931 . . . . .	55.36		
1932 . . . . .	47.06		
1933 . . . . .	60.34		
1934 . . . . .	79.96		
1935 . . . . .	80.25		
1936 . . . . .	79.87		
1937 . . . . .	79.07		
1938 . . . . .	64.37		
	Controlled <u>1/</u>	Uncontrolled <u>2/</u>	Special <u>3/</u>
1939 . . . . .	62.01	36.79	• • • • •
1940 . . . . .	65.83	37.60	• • • • •
1941 . . . . .	65.83	43.38	• • • • •
1942 . . . . .	65.83	52.73	• • • • •
1943 . . . . .	65.83	52.86	• • • • •
1944 . . . . .	65.83	53.51	• • • • •
1945 . . . . .	65.83	55.16	• • • • •
1946 . . . . .	65.83	56.28	• • • • •
1947 . . . . .	65.83	56.24	• • • • •
1948 . . . . .	65.83	48.58	• • • • •
1949 . . . . .	65.83	43.48	42.55

Table 107.--Uruguayan exchange rates--continued

Averages based on selling rates in United States cents per peso

Year	Controlled	Commercial free	Uncontrolled nontrade
1940 . . . . .	52.66	37.59	. . . . .
1941 . . . . .	52.66	43.29	. . . . .
1942 . . . . .	52.63	52.63	. . . . .
1943 . . . . .	52.63	52.63	. . . . .
1944 . . . . .	52.63	52.63	<u>4/</u> 54.05
1945 . . . . .	52.63	52.63	54.95
1946 . . . . .	52.63	52.63	56.02
1947 . . . . .	52.63	52.63	56.02
1948 . . . . .	52.63	. . . . .	49.26
1949 . . . . .	52.63	<u>5/</u> 40.82	36.10

1/ Buying rate for proceeds of basic exports of meat, wool, linseed, and wheat. Selling rate for imports of newsprint and printing supplies only.

2/ Buying rate for proceeds of oil, dry and salted hides, and skins, and packinghouse products.

3/ Buying rate for proceeds of woolen yarns and byproducts, and tanned leather and manufactures. (Established Oct. 5, 1949.)

4/ In effect since July 25, 1944.

5/ Established Oct. 5, 1949.

Note: The controlled rate applies to a list of raw materials and primary necessities estimated to amount to about 80 percent of total imports. The commercial free rate applies to nonlisted imports deemed to be nonessentials or luxuries. The uncontrolled rate, which is subject to stabilization by the Bank of the Republic, is issued for non-trade remittances only.

Source: International Monetary Fund. January 1950. International Financial Statistics. Vol. III, No. 1. 194pp. Washington, D. C.

Federal Reserve System. 1943. Banking and Monetary Statistics. 979pp. Washington, D. C.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Foreign Commerce Weekly. Various issues.

See page 58 for discussion of exchange situation.

Table 103.--Planting and harvesting dates of Uruguay

Commodity	Planting season	Harvesting season
Cereals and grains:		
Barley . . . . .	July-August . . . . .	December-January.
Birdseed . . . . .	July-August . . . . .	December-January.
Corn . . . . .	October-December . . . . .	April-May.
Oats . . . . .	July-August . . . . .	December-January.
(Summer crop) . . . . .	January-February.	
Rice . . . . .	September-October . . . . .	March-June.
Rye . . . . .	July-August . . . . .	December-January.
Wheat . . . . .	June-August . . . . .	November-January.
(For pasture) . . . . .	January-February.	
Feedstuffs:		
Sudan grass . . . . .	October-November . . . . .	April (seed).
Fruits:		
Apples . . . . .	. . . . .	March-May .
Apricots . . . . .	. . . . .	December-January.
Grapefruit . . . . .	. . . . .	June-September.
Grapes . . . . .	. . . . .	February-March.
Lemons . . . . .	. . . . .	All year.
Oranges . . . . .	. . . . .	May-October, December.
Peaches . . . . .	. . . . .	December-February.
Pears . . . . .	. . . . .	March-May.
Oilseeds:		
Flaxseed . . . . .	July-August . . . . .	November-January.
Sunflower seed . . . . .	October-December . . . . .	April-May.
Peanuts . . . . .	October-December . . . . .	April-May.
Vegetables:		
Potatoes:		
Summer crop . . . . .	August-October . . . . .	December-March.
Autumn crop . . . . .	January-March . . . . .	April-June.

Source: Coiner, Mary S. October, 1948. Planting and Harvesting Dates in Latin America, U.S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agricultural Report No. 32.



Table 109.—Production, net trade, and apparent disappearance of principal agricultural products, average 1935-39, annual 1949

Commodity	Production		Net trade 1/		Apparent disappearance	
	1935-39 average	1949	1935-39 average	1949	1935-39 average	1949
<b>Grain:</b>						
Wheat . . . . . 1,000 bushels.	13,410	19,044	- 2,887	- 7,518	10,523	11,526
Corn . . . . . do.	5,460	3,339	- 61	432	5,399	3,771
Oats . . . . . do.	2,991	3,513	7	.	3,093	3,513
Barley . . . . . do.	528	1,181	7	.	580	1,181
Rye . . . . . bushels.	1,693	3,346	.	.	1,693	3,346
Birdseed . . . . . 1,000 pounds.	6,294	6,043	- 1,052	.	5,242	6,043
Rice . . . . . do.	35,931	99,090	- 2,474	- 26,508	33,457	72,582
<b>Oilseeds:</b>						
Flaxseed . . . . . 1,000 bushels.	3,515	4,596	- 3,179	- 1,081	336	3,515
Sunflower seed . . . . . 1,000 short tons.	2/ 3	64	7	- 9	4	55
Peanuts . . . . . do.	1	12	7	.	13	12
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>						
Grapes . . . . . pounds.	203,654	259,869	7	.	203,674	259,869
Beans . . . . . 1,000 bags.	86	42	7	19	92	61
Potatoes . . . . . 1,000 bushels.	1,079	1,142	7	7	1,879	3,021
Sweetpotatoes . . . . . do.	1,578	1,201	.	.	1,570	1,201
Wool . . . . . million pounds.	118	144	- 105	- 107	13	37
<b>Meat:</b>						
Beef and veal . . . . . do.	2/ 615	637	- 299	- 232	316	405
Pork . . . . . do.	2/ 30	31	- 1	- 1	29	30
Lutton . . . . . do.	2/ 140	179	- 18	- 16	122	163
Tobacco . . . . . 1,000 pounds.	1,190	750	7	7	6,146	9,582
Sugar beets . . . . . short tons.	1,798	2,345	7	7	61,128	81,336

1/ Plus equals imports; minus equals exports. 2/ 1934-38 average.

Source: Dirección General de Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1921-41. Anuario Estadístico, 2 v. Montevideo.

Comisión Interventora del Contratos de Exportaciones e Importaciones de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1942-48. Memoria. Montevideo.  
 Contralor de Exportaciones e Importaciones de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 1949-50. Revista de Comercio Exterior. Publicación Mensual No. 94-105.











